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STATE OPENS INQUIRY DOOR IN NEW YORK

Roosevelt Makes $250,000 Available to Uproot Tammany Scandals

ITS USE CONTINGENT ON PASSAGE OF BILL

Signing of Budget Proviso May Break G. O. P. Bloc Against Investigation Measure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The action of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday in signing the budget bill carrying the $250,000 contingent fund item to defray expenses for the proposed investigation in the Tammany-Walker administration in New York City comes simultaneously with sensational developments in the Appellate Division inquiry into the Manhattan magistracy.

Governor Roosevelt made it clear in approving the inquiry fund item that the $250,000 would not be used unless the pending investigation measure was passed. This measure, which is sponsored by the present Republican state leadership, is blocked in the Senate through the intransigence of one Republican county leader, whose bloc holds a key position by reason of the small G. O. P. margin in the upper house.

This is the second time that hesitant Republican strategy, as much as strong Democratic resistance, have balked legislative inquiry efforts, the Republican opposition having taken up the charges against the Tammany-Walker Administration more than a year ago.

Following the failure of the Republican Legislature to proceed on its own initiative last fall, the Governor took official cognizance of conditions in New York City by intervening in the magistracy situation in Manhattan and the Bronx in the First Appellate Division inquiry. The latest failure of the Republican majority to act decisively on the inquiry proposal was signalized by an intimation from the Governor to the Second Appellate Division of the need for a similar investigation in Brooklyn, Kings, and Queens. The court's reply is still in abeyance, but if the suggestion is acted upon, it will make the magistrates' inquiry city wide.

Meanwhile wholesale charges of graft and corruption are being leveled at the Tammany mayoralty of James

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Tardieu Advises World Conference on Soviet Dumping

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Feb. 27 — Debate in the Senate on the best way to protect the French flax industry against Russian competition was distinguished by a declaration of André Tardieu, former Premier, now Minister of Agriculture, that in view of the Russian economic policy all countries affected by Soviet dumping should unite in general discussion of this problem.

Not long ago complaints were heard in the French Parliament against alleged Soviet dumping of wheat and timber. Louis Rollin, Minister of Commerce, announced last week that his department is considering changes in regulations governing Russian imports, certain commodities of which are now admitted under license, according to a decree issued last October. The terms of this decree are no longer considered sufficiently rigorous.

The plight of Brittany flax growers was explained by several speakers during the Senate debate which called forth M. Tardieu's declaration. It was said that French flax could only be sold at 1000 francs, or $40 a quintal, equivalent to 220 pounds, while Russian products are being sold in France at half that price.

M. Tardieu declared himself in favor of a bonus on home-grown flax and hemp and the Senate adopted a resolution approving the Government's attitude. The former Premier succeeded for the second time since his government's overthrow by the Senate last December in winning hearty applause from the upper house.

NEW CROPS SOUGHT FOR VIRGIN ISLANDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Looking toward rehabilitation of the agriculture of the Virgin Islands, Dr. Paul M. Pearson, new civilian Governor, has requested Dr. W. W. Skinner, chemical research expert of the Department of Agriculture, to investigate the possibility of growing valuable insecticide plants on the islands.

Dr. Skinner, who left Washington today on this mission, will also study the sugar production situation. Particularly, however, he will study the possibilities of growing such plants as pyretherum, derris and cube from which are extracted insecticidal materials.

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Monitor News on Air Changes Time Monday

THE Christian Science Monitor news broadcast over radio station WHDH will be from 6:30 to 6:45 p. m. daily, except Sundays, beginning Monday, March 2. The time at present is from 5:45 to 6 p. m.

Modern School to Train Pupils in Daily Living

Seven Main Trunk Lines of Experience Selected for Teaching Goal

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Feb. 27—A new kind of high school, in which boys and girls do not study "subjects," but learn through work built on seven main trunk lines of normal life experience, was proposed by Dr. Goodwin Watson, at the banquet meeting of the eleventh annual conference of the Progressive Education Association, in session here.

Instead of reciting Latin until the bell rings and then rushing next door to prove that two triangles are equal, if certain notions about them obtain, the boy of the possible high school of the future will, perhaps, call to a classmate, "Say, Jim, what are you doing in 'personal relations' today?"

And Jim may answer, "Oh, I've finished some work on what makes a fellow tactful and how to keep from flying off the handle when somebody acts high hat; and now I'm joining a group that is looking at the worth of that old idea of always wanting to 'beat' somebody else—in the 'interpretation of the universe' department."

Adjustment to Environment

High school work should be thus closely related to natural reactions of the child to his environment, helping him at every point to evaluate experience and fit himself to live in a rapidly changing world, is the opinion of Dr. Watson. Teaching an individual to keep on learning is educating him.

"If something is important at the age of 40 it does not necessarily follow that it must be learned at the age of 14. What must be learned instead, is how to keep on learning, so that at the age of 40 one will be ready for the important something when it comes," he said.

Building his suggested seven "trunk lines of experience" upon the high school child's natural interests and inquiries, Dr. Watson would call them: Health, personal relations, vocations, money and goods, social order, recreations, and interpretation of the universe.

For health he would build work and investigation around inquiries such as: "What kind of physical activity is appropriate for an urban civilization?"; "What types of home lighting are best for study and reading?"; "How about proper sanitary methods for populous regions?"

Observation and Reading

Learning to see ourselves as others see us, and if necessary doing something effective about it, is what he means by "personal relations." He suggests guidance in cases like painful shyness or adjustment to inharmony at home.

He adds such pursuits as observation and reading that makes for interest-

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'REDS' SET STAGE FOR SECOND BIG POLITICAL TRIAL

Economic Sabotage Is Charged Against 14 Members of Menshevik Party

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Feb. 27—The second big political trial of the winter was heralded today.

Newspapers publish the long text of the indictment, charging 14 persons with conducting an illegal Menshevik or Moderate Socialist organization inside Russia.

They are charged with carrying out various acts of economic sabotage and maintaining communication with two other counter-revolutionary organizations, the Industrial Party, whose leaders were tried last November, and the Peasant Party, headed by Prof. N. D. Kondratiev, the arrested leaders of which still await trial.

The trial of the accused Mensheviki begins Sunday evening before the Supreme Court here, Nikolai Krilenko prosecuting, while two lawyers, Braude and Komodoff, have been appointed to defend the accused. The trial bears a strong resemblance, in many features, to the trial of the members of the Industrial Party. The bill of indictment contains extensive confessions of the accused and presents an analysis of their conduct strikingly similar to the analysis of the activities of the engineers implicated in the case of the Industrial Party.

The majority of the accused are former members of the Menshevik party who during the first years of the economic policy coöperated in the reconstruction activities, but later, according to the version in the bill of indictment, seeing the Soviet régime was not turning toward capitalism, began to adopt methods of treason and sabotage. Elements of the self-confessed sabotage furnish a convenient explanation for the Soviet difficulties of last year in such fields as food supply and finance.

Connection with foreign elements endeavoring to promote intervention is common to both trials, although accusations against the present defendants of having definite plans of intervention are much vaguer than in the case of the Industrial Party.

There are certain elements differentiating the two cases. The accused members of the Industrial Party were engineers while the present defendants are mostly economic and financial experts. Whereas the members of the Industrial Party frankly desired a capitalistic régime the present defendants considered themselves Socialists and confessed maintenance of steady communication with émigré Mensheviki in Berlin. Political exploitation of the trial by the Soviet press will therefore probably be somewhat different. The rôle of villain in the proceedings will be played, not by Raymond Poincaré and the French and British general staffs, but by the Socialist Second International.

According to the confessions of the defendants, they resorted to various forms of sabotage such as disorganizing food distribution and the currency system and making inaccurate plans of supply. According to the testimony of the defendants, foreign Mensheviki, who first condemned intervention, gradually reached the conclusion that this method of overthrowing the Bolshevik régime was inevitable and desirable, and gave corresponding instructions to the defendants.

The newspaper Izvestia today contemptuously rejects the statements of foreign Mensheviki that they know nothing about the accused, and states that the "mask is torn from Menshevik interventionists."

Europe Is 'Forced' Into United Stand

* * *

Wheat Problem Brings Realization of Solidarity

* * *

Industry and Farming Find Strong Ties

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Feb. 27—A European federation can properly be said to have come into existence. Questionnaires, memoranda, speeches and discussions about the possibility of forming a federation have brought the federation no nearer. But the smallest concrete act of solidarity of European nations has been of immensely more importance.

That is why the two meetings of European nations at Quai d'Orsay this week mean more than the most eloquent addresses. For Europe has assembled to make practical decisions on what is held to be a specific European problem. The first commission occupied itself with the surplus of last year's grain crops. The second occupied itself with the future of distribution.

The significant fact is that Europe as a whole is realizing its solidarity. As between industrial Europe, which is chiefly western, and agricultural Europe, which is central and eastern, there are the strongest ties, which never have been so fully appreciated.

Europe (a), concerned with its industries, has been indifferent to Europe (b), concerned with its cereal.

Almost would it be true to say that these two Europes live on different levels of civilization.

Last year, even while Aristide Briand was planning a pan-Europe, the great division in Europe had declared itself. But it declared itself opportunely and in such a manner as to forward the Briand scheme. The scheme appeared to be merely a political plaything, but the agricultural countries suddenly got together and decided to coöperate. They forgot their territorial disputes; they set aside their traditional hostilities; Hungary stood by Rumania, and Bulgaria by Jugoslavia. Poland was another leader in this movement toward interdependence of agricultural Europe.

But Europe (b) could do nothing by itself. It required the aid of Europe (a). So the movement which appeared opposed, or at least separate, from the pan-European movement was destined to save the pan-European movement from failure. It was suggested Europe (a) might profitably leave its nebulous

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Astronomers Seek Age of Earth by Counting Layers in Its Crust

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 27 (AP)—A new method of reading the earth's age by counting certain peculiar layers in its crust, just as tree rings are read, is in preparation here.

The layers are "varves," the geological name for thin annual earth deposits laid down many thousand years ago by the glaciers. The reader is Prof. A. E. Douglass, director of Stewart Observatory of the University of Arizona.

In what is considered one of the most amazing feats of modern science Professor Douglass discovered a method of tree ring reading that identifies trees which were growing when the pyramids were building, that tells the dates of constructing prehistoric wooden houses of the American Southwest, that identifies even the drought years of past ages.

Now he proposes to apply this method to the varves. He has spent much time studying these deposits with their discoverer, the Swedish Professor de Geer.

Water melting from the glaciers in summer deposited a layer of sand and dirt. In winter this deposit stopped. Very hot seasons left their finger marks in the form of extra deep deposits. Through thousands of years these successive layers were each season buried more deeply, pressed flat and hard, but as distinguishable as are tree rings, permanent leaves of history for whoever finds the key to their meaning.

Professor Douglass's tree ring discoveries offer the dating method. It is based on sun-spot cycles and the lean and thick succession of growth going with dry and wet years. The sun-spot cycles swing from wet to dry years and show plainly in tree rings. A few geologists have found records of similar cycles in varves.

TRINIDAD'S AIR LINKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Trinidad is to have another air mail service connecting with the Republic of Venezuela. The Compagnie Générale Aeropostale has just opened a Port-of-Spain to Caracas service taking passengers as well as mails, and Pan American Airways is starting a weekly round-trip mail service from Port-of-Spain to Maracaibo.

King Feisal's Peace Mission Believed to Be Pan-Arab Move

Irak Monarch's Delegation to Neighboring Sovereigns Hopes to Frame Widespread Entente—Zionists Concerned at Arab Activities

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM, Feb. 27—The pacification of the Middle East is expected to follow the mission on which King Feisal of Irak is sending his Premier, Nuri Pasha, to arrange foreign Bonvoisinage (good neighbor) treaties with Transjordan, the Hejaz, the Nejd and Yemen. Nuri Pasha will visit King Ibn Saud for the purpose of sealing the negotiations promisingly begun at a meeting between King Feisal and the Wahabi monarch, but not since carried to a conclusion.

It is still doubtful, however, whether the Premier will meet Imam Yahia, ruler of Yemen. Yemen is relatively unimportant from Irak's viewpoint, everything hinges on Ibn Saud's attitude toward a pan-Arabian pact. Assuming that present hindrances to an understanding be removed—Ibn Saud paying the agreed compensation for tribal raids into Irak, and Feisal satisfying Ibn Saud that he tried to persuade Nejd rebels to return to their country—there still remain differences of a less tangible nature.

Religious schism divides the Wahabis from Sunnis, while it is still remembered that Ibn Saud brought down the Hashemite rulers from the Hejaz throne, degrading and exiling both the father and the brother of the Irak ruler, who is now striving to achieve some form of Arab unity.

If Irak and the Hejaz and the Neid, under Ibn Saud, reach an agreement, Syria and Lebanon cannot come in because of French tutelage, while an alliance presupposes independent states. Palestine is in a similar case, owing to the British mandate.

Yemen, moreover, has not forgotten Ibn Saud's annexing of Asir. The Imam might readily enter into a treaty with distant Irak, but nothing short of force would make him acknowledge a neighboring rival's claims to supremacy in Arabia.

The Jewish world is eagerly following developments, since a tranquil and prosperous Middle East will advance the Palestine project, while a bellicose, united Arabia inevitably means exclusion of non-Arabs, especially the Jews. Zionism appears to dislike a pan-Arabian ring drawn around it, being anxiously solicitous that calm prevail in what has been called the Arab sea in which Palestine is a tiny island.

LAWRENCE MILL STRIKE ENDS AS WORKERS RETURN

Four-Fifths of Employees Back—Police Serve Notice on Outsiders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 27—Approximately 80 per cent of the employees of the Wood, Washington and Ayer mills of the American Woolen Company group returned to work today after a textile strike which has been in progress a week and a half.

The employees in a ballot last evening recorded themselves as 4 to 1 in favor of returning. This was followed by an official announcement that the three mills that closed down yesterday for an indefinite period would reopen this morning and that employees who wished to return would be given ample police protection.

The Citizens Committee, which has been working for an amicable settlement of the strike, issued the statement that the vote could only be construed as a repudiation of outside organizers possessed with un-American ideals.

Particularly, the committee declared, it desired to serve notice that law and order are going to be maintained in Lawrence and that those desiring to work are going to be free to do so without further molestation.

The result of the poll last evening was greeted with the ringing of church chimes, fire bells and miniature parades throughout the city. Further vote is expected to be taken today.

The backbone of the strike seemed to have been broken yesterday noon when police raided strike headquarters and arrested all the strike leaders on charges of conspiracy to destroy American Woolen Company property. The local members of the strike committee were later released on bail, which was put up by members of the Citizens Committee. These strikers were shown that they were doing their fellow employees a great injustice by striving to keep them out on strike, after practically all their demands had been granted.

The bailed men then promised the committee that they would meet in conference with mill officials and a Citizens Committee group when ballots would be distributed and a vote taken whether to return to work or not. This meeting was held late yesterday afternoon and lasted over two hours, after which it was decided to hold a poll in two local schools and the city hall at which time ballots would be distributed to the striking employees and they could record themselves whether they were in favor of discontinuing the srike or not.

The ballots were then counted in the presence of a group comprising members of the Citizens Committee, mill officials, and strike committee, after which the results were broadcast throughout the city.

SCRIPPS-HOWARD CHAIN ACQUIRES WORLD PROPERTY

Newspapers to Be Known as World-Telegram—Sale Authorized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The sale of the World, the Sunday World and the Evening World, properties which the late Joseph Pulitzer left in trust to his heirs, was authorized by Surrogate's Court today.

Immediately afterward announcement that the Pulitzer newspapers had been transferred to the Scripps-Howard chain, to be merged with the New York Telegram and to be known hereafter as the World-Telegram, was made by the trustees of the estate, Herbert, Ralph and Joseph Pulitzer. Last night's Evening World and the World this morning were the final editions of these papers.

Surrogate James A. Foley's decision, covering 20 closely written pages, while approving the sale, refused to pass on the specific contract framed by the trustees on Jan. 31 for the disposal of the properties to the Scripps-Howard interests and introduced in evidence with the petition to allow the sale. This responsibility remained solely with the Pulitzers, as the administrators of their father's trust, the surrogate announced.

Stating that the losses computed for the three World properties by the Pulitzers when they testified that they could not continue to operate after 90 days on the present resources were of four years' standing and not the result of any recent condition, Surrogate Foley continued:

"The extreme circumstances in the pending case surely justify the alternative of disregarding the directions of the testator, if mandatory, and of reading into the will a power of sale."

The 2867 employees affected by the sale who massed together to purchase the properties for themselves and carry on the traditions of the founder were assured by the trustees that their loyalty would be remembered. The final edition of the World this morning carried the announcement that $500,000 would be set aside for distribution among them under the terms of a plan to be announced later.

Tribute to the men who had devoted themselves to the Pulitzer paper for half a century was voiced in a "valedictory" written by Walter Lippmann, the editor, for the last editorial page of the World this morning. Readers and workers are included in the farewell and he salutes the new owners.

In a last-minute appeal to the Pulitzers, employees of the World newspapers sought to prevent the consummation of the Scripps-Howard contract, asking for a delay on the deal until they could raise the money to buy the properties. They announced more than $1,500,000 in pledges toward the purchase of the properties and the receipts of offers to aid from newspaper men all over the United States and Europe.

In a statement expressing sympathy with the employees' movement to take over the World newspapers Roy W. Howard said: "In my judgment there is not, in the present situation, the slightest possibility for success for the property under employee management." Mr. Howard said that the World-Telegram would carry on the "Pulitzer tradition."

The Howard contract includes only the intangible assets of the World properties, and a move was launched here today to buy the physical properties to set up a Democratic newspaper.

GANGSTER ORDERED DEPORTED BY DOAK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, today ordered the deportation of Tony Volpe, known as a bodyguard of Al Capone, Chicago gang chief, and labeled as a public enemy by a Chicago civic committee.

The order came at the end of an inquiry which led to the determination that Volpe was an alien unlawfully in the United States. Volpe will be returned to Italy.

ITALIAN NAVAL TALKS MARKED BY CORDIALITY

No Definite Announcement Expected to Come From Rome

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, Feb. 27—The negotiations on the limitation of naval armament, which were opened yesterday between British and Italian ministers and their experts, were continued today when several meetings were held at the Italian Foreign Office. Nothing definite is known of the progress of these conversations except that they are being carried on in an atmosphere of great cordiality, and that after the first day the negotiators were optimistic.

No sensational announcement, however, is expected to be made from Rome at the conclusion of the British ministers' visit. Even if, as hoped, the main lines of the agreement drafted in Paris are accepted by Italy, it will always be necessary to obtain the adhesion of the United States and Japan, before the Five-Power Naval Treaty becomes fully effective.

Moreover acceptance by France and Italy of the London treaty in its entirety entails examination of various technical questions, which may not all be settled during the very short stay of the British ministers in Rome.

At the same time it is confidently expected that before tomorrow sufficient progress will have been made as to insure Italy's adhesion to the London pact.

Benito Mussolini, Premier, is taking an active interest in the present conversations. The visit paid yesterday by Arthur Henderson and A. V. Alexander to Il Duce was not simply one of courtesy, as can be seen from the fact that the British ministers, with Dino Grandi and Admiral Giuseppe Strianni, remained with the Premier for more than an hour discussing the possibilities of a naval agreement.

Two further important interviews took place yesterday, one between Signor Mussolini and Signor Grandi after the Premier's talk with the British ministers, and the other between Signor Grandi and the British Ambassador, Sir R. W. Graham. Equally interesting was the meeting between Mr. Henderson and the French Ambassador at the British embassy.

Meanwhile the Fascist press continues to reserve all comment as it has done since the naval negotiations entered the present phase. From one or two editorials, however, which appeared yesterday in the leading Fascist journals one gathers that the Italian Government is skillfully preparing public opinion here not to expect that agreement which it was hoped to reach a year ago in London.

No further mention was made of the question of parity, on which all previous attempts at a direct Franco-Italian agreement were wrecked. The

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Gandhi's Party Seeks Accord With Moslems

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 27—Mahatma Gandhi was summoned to the Viceroy's House by Lord Irwin today for a further stage of negotiations regarding the All-India Congress's attitude on the Round Table proposals. The two men again met alone.

The tensest interest prevails throughout the country concerning the outcome of the secret session. Virtually all the affected parties have been in negotiation during the past week. On the one hand the Viceroy has been in constant communication with the British Government, provincial governors and officials of European groups, while on the other hand Gandhi has been holding sessions with Moslem leaders, Bombay business men and Congress representatives in all parts of India.

Congress chiefs are waiting with serene confidence the outcome of the Viceroy's examination of their case, believing their main demands are about to be met. Official circles, however, represented the Government secretariats as equally confident that the Viceroy is not likely to concede points which the Congress is stipulating as essential to acceptance of the London plan.

Among Round Table delegates the position seems to be that the new constitution will be put in operation whatever results accrue from the Viceroy-Gandhi conversations. Meanwhile much maneuvering is proceeding in all camps for stabilizing political affiliations.

Gandhi and his adherents are making sturdy efforts on behalf of Hindu-Moslem unity, and in the Legislative Assembly endeavors to this end are also being fostered. In recent debates the Hindus and Moslems have defeated the Government by going into the same lobbies, but the Moslems are not supporting the Hindus on the issue concerning the fate of Bhagat Singhi, who has been sentenced to pay the extreme penalty in an assassination case. Political observers read into this attitude further proof that the Moslem-Hindu gulf cannot be bridged by political tactics only.

Meanwhile the Government, through Gen. Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, has indicated its intention to implement constitutional advance immediately so far as Indianization of the army is concerned.

DUTY-FREE MEAT FAVORED

BERLIN, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Reichstag Trade Committee today adopted a Social Democratic motion to import duty-free 50,000 tons of frozen meat each year, beginning March 1, for the benefit of the poorer classes. The committee vote was 11 to 8 with two abstentions.

London County Council Bars Russian Lumber

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London, Feb. 27

CONSEQUENT upon the strong feelings aroused by the reported condition of workers in the Soviet timber trade, the housing committee of the London County Council today issued instructions prohibiting the use of Russian timber in its building operations. Hitherto about 20 per cent of the timber used in these constructions came from Russia, most of the balance coming from British Columbia.

Farm Board's Wheat Is to Be Sold at Export

35,000,000 Bushels Will Be Offered at Market Price in World Markets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—About 35,000,000 bushels of the Federal Farm Board's stabilization wheat is to be offered for sale in export markets, at prices equivalent to those of other exporting countries, it was officially announced on Feb. 26 by George S. Milnor, president of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, the farm board's agency here.

The announcement was aimed to put an end to speculation as to what the farm board's policy would be regarding its wheat holdings, said to approximate 100,000,000 bushels. Mr. Milnor's statement, given to the press to be used "all or none," was as follows:

"There have been persistent rumors both in this country and abroad regarding the probable selling policy of the wheat under control of the Federal Farm Board. It is believed that the effect of such rumors upon the grain market creates a feeling of uncertainty that the facts do not justify. Therefore this corporation, which owns all of the so-called farm board wheat, is very glad to announce the following policy which has the full concurrence of the Federal Farm Board:

"The corporation has some stocks of choice milling quality wheat at the Atlantic seaboard, gulf and in the Pacific northwest which on account of position cannot move into domestic markets advantageously for milling, drought relief or feeding purposes. In order that such stocks may be disposed of in ample time to clear the port facilities for taking care of the new 1931 crop, it is deemed advisable that such wheat be sold in export markets during the next four months. The quantity available will not exceed 35,000,000 bushels including Pacific coast wheat, which will move largely to the Orient.

"The wheat will not be offered at lower prices than those of other principal exporting countries, taking into account customary differentials for grades and quality. This enables the United States to participate on an equitable basis in supplying the requirements of importing countries.

"The above is the maximum amount that the corporation will sell for export on this crop, unless unforeseen crop or market conditions should cause world markets to advance to a price substantially above our present domestic level.

"There is nothing in this export policy that will interfere with, or cause any change in the domestic policy on the 1930 crop which has been in effect for some months past."

Colonization Plan Advanced in China

NANKING (By U. P.)—Plans have been completed by the Ministry of the Interior to start a migration of people from the more densely populated parts of China to settle on the vast tracts of waste land in the northern, western and southwestern sections of the country.

It is proposed that an Emigration Ministry be added to the Executive Yuan to take charge of the pioneering program. An emigration planning commission would be organized by the new ministry.

Entirely independent of this plan, telegrams have been received in Nanking from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, ruler of Manchuria, recommending that 2:0,000 people listed as refugees from the bandit-ridden sections of Honan, Kansu, Shensi, Ninghsia and Suiyuan, be transported to Manchuria to undertake colonization and reclamation.

NIDAROS, IN NORWAY, IS NOW 'TRONDHEIM'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 27—The former Norwegian city of Trondhjem, which for the last two years has been called Nidaros, contrary to the wishes of 90 per cent of its inhabitants, is to have its name changed again—this time to Trondheim.

Ever since the Storting passed the unpopular measure in 1929 there has been vigorous agitation for repeal of the "Nomenclature Act," which finally resulted yesterday in the Odelsting (lower house) adopting, by 80 votes to 32, after a lengthy debate, the new name for the "Home of the Trones."

Before the change comes into effect it must be approved by the Lagting, but the upper house is not likely to hinder sanction for the towns and county council has given its support to the name Trondheim.

BONUS MADE LAW; SENATE ANNULS VETO

Soldier Loan Plan Enacted Over Objections of President

OVERRIDING VOTE IS BIG IN BOTH HOUSES

Veterans May Now Borrow Up to 50 Per Cent of Face Value of Certificates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — Over President Hoover's veto, the Senate enacted the Veterans' Loan Bill into law today by a vote of 76 to 17. Of those who voted to sustain the veto 16 were Republicans, the other a Democrat.

The action, following the overriding of the veto, 328 to 79, by the House yesterday, puts the law into immediate effect, authorizing World War veterans to borrow up to half the face value of their adjusted compensation certificates—an average of approximately $500 being made available to each of the 3,498,000 veteran holders of the insurance.

Wasted Little Time

The House wasted little time in action on the question of sustaining the President's veto. In less than an hour after it had been laid before the chamber it had been voted on and dispatched to the Senate. There it was laid over until this morning, the Senate convening at 11 a. m. to begin its consideration.

Only one speech was made in the House on the matter. John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader and the only major Republican leader who supported the President on the issue, obtained the floor and spoke briefly in opposition to the act.

He proposed that it be rejected and another bill limiting its increased loan provisions to needy veterans be substituted. Such a project, it had been previously indicated, was acceptable to the Administration.

"I have taken the position all along," Mr. Tilson said, "that a bill to enlarge the loan provision of the existing law so as to grant aid to the veterans in need should be supported. The bill which I will offer will take care of all needy cases. I have been informed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that it will take at least six or eight months to pass upon the large number of loans for which claims will be made under the terms of the vetoed bill.

Needy Must Wait

"Under these conditions many of the most needy veterans will have to wait six or eight months to get their loans through. If the substitute which I wish to propose were put through, the number of claims for loans would be much smaller, and those in need could get the loans quickly. Those of us who will vote to sustain the veto do not wish to be placed in the position of denying aid to needy veterans."

Following Mr. Tilson's short speech Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker, who opposed the President on the bonus question, immediately put an end to further debate and ordered the roll call.

The original vote in the House was 363 to 39. The President gained 4 votes on the final count. All of the 7 members who voted to sustain the veto were Republicans.

It is authoritatively understood that Republican leaders are considering proposing legislation to increase the nontaxable federal bonded indebtedness to $28,000,000,000 in order to take care of the anticipated $1,000,000,000 that will be necessary to meet the expense of the Bonus Act.

Democrat and Insurgent senators are opposed to authorizing additional tax-exempt federal securities and have informed Republican leaders that they will oppose such a measure.

Kentucky's 'Navy' Gets Rear Admiral

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 27 (AP)—Lieut.-Commander Sloan Danenhower, U. S. N., retired, who will pilot Sir Hubert Wilkins' submarine Nautilus under the arctic ice the coming summer, will be a rear admiral on the staff of Gov. Flem D. Sampson of Kentucky. The commission will be given to him at City Hall here next Thursday afternoon.

The General Assembly declined to change the military law of Connecticut to permit Gov. W. L. Cross to give Lieutenant-Commander Danenhower the honorary rank of naval captain on his staff. Because of rejection of the bill, friends here suggested to the Governor of Connecticut that Danenhower carry Kentucky's flag to the north pole.

Governor Sampson, in commissioning Danenhower, wrote that he did this, expecting Connecticut friends to arrange the ceremonies of presentation upon some public occasion.

Lieutenant - Commander Danenhower will receive the commission in the presence of a committee selected by Mayor Walter E. Batterson. Musicians will play "My Old Kentucky Home." The legislature has voted $100 for a Connecticut flag to be carried by Lieutenant-Commander Danenhower on his voyage.

PLANE CARRIER OFF TO FAIR

BAHIA BLANCA, Arg., Feb. 26 (By U. P.)—The British airplane carrier Eagle entered Puerto Belgrano yesterday en route to Buenos Aires where it will be stationed during the British Empire exposition.

STEPS TAKEN TO LIBERALIZE HOUSE RULES

Republicans in Caucus Give Way to Demands—Longworth Named Speaker

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Definite steps looking to a liberalization of the present restrictive rules of the House have been initiated as a result of a caucus of Republican members of the Chamber held last night.

The move was got under way as a result of widespread demands in the House for such changes in the next Congress. With partisan lines very closely drawn, in the next session, Republican floor leaders gave way to the agitation and a plan incepted to bring about modifications.

The Republican members of the House Rules Committee, which determines what legislation shall come up, were instructed to draw up changes in the rules for consideration at the next party conference. This meeting will take place next December, preliminary to the convening of the new Congress.

Spring Is Author

Philip D. Spring (R.), Representative from California, was author of the proposal. Just how far the Republican leaders will go in liberalizing the rules remains to be seen. The Democrats and Progressives are determined to drastically modify them and it is very likely that the first big issue in the next House will be over this question.

Dissatisfaction had reached such intensity last night that 17 Republican members absented themselves from the meeting. Among those staying away were five members of the Kansas delegation, seven from Wisconsin, three from Minnesota, one from Iowa and one from New York.

The caucus took notice of this situation and in deference to those who might not wish to be bound by a caucus, it was agreed by unanimous consent to regard the meeting as a conference and to designate all future party meetings in this fashion.

The full slate of officers nominated follows:

Speaker—Nicholas Longworth, Representative from Ohio.

Majority Leader—John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut.

Clerk—William Tyler Page.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. G. Rodgers, Pennsylvania.

Doorkeeper—Bert W. Kennedy, Indiana.

Postmaster—Frank W. Collier, Wisconsin.

Reached Climax

Intra-party dissensions reached a climax when the five Kansas members announced they would not attend the caucus in order that they might preserve their freedom of action and be in a position to vote as they might choose when the test comes in December. The dissenting Kansans were aggravated over the failure of the Republican organization legislation to protect independent oil producers in their State against foreign competition.

While there was no indication as to whether absentees would desert their party in the vote on organization, one of the dissenters, Harold McGugin, announced at his home in Coffeyville, Kan., late today that he proposed to express his dissatisfaction over the failure to vote an oil embargo at this Congress by supporting Representative John N. Garner (D.), Texas, for Speaker. Mr. Garner is for an oil embargo.

Mr. McGugin's defection would give the Republicans and the Democrats 217 votes each in the election of officers in the next House by the present lineup. In such a situation, Kvale, the lone Farmer-Laborite from Minnesota, would hold the balance of power.

Hopeful of Winning

While Republican leaders are hopeful of winning over most if not all the party dissenters to vote for the officers chosen tonight, the party situation has caused not a little uneasiness in the face of the slender majority upon which Republican control hangs.

It was because of this uneasiness that strenuous efforts were made the last two days to appease the Kansas delegation by pushing through an oil embargo. This effort was blocked by the Republican members from New England, who protested to the Speaker that they could not stand for an embargo that would advance the cost of fuel for New England factories and homes.

Declaring that his first duty in Congress is to his district, Melvin J. Maas (R.), Representative from Minnesota, announced his intention of remaining away from the caucus because of dissatisfaction over Republican handling of the post office leasing question, upon which the Minnesota member has conducted a long crusade.

"I have no intention to bind myself in advance through caucus action," Mr. Maas said, "to a program formulated by others. The Government is in need of leadership in which the public can place complete confidence and this is not possible while the post-office domination of the party organization persists."

Music

Clarence Knudson

Last night, in Jordan Hall, Clarence Knudson, violinist, gave a recital, assisted by 33 member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Arthur Fiedler conducting and Maude Erickson, soprano, whose pianoforte accompaniments were played by Samuel Goldberg. The program: Tchaikovsky: Suite for Orchestra, "Le Lac des Cygnes," Op. 20; Tchaikovsky: Violin Concerto; Schubert, "Frühlingsglaube"; Mozart, "Allelujah"; Ponchielli, "Suicidio," from "La Gioconda"; Pugnani Kreisler, "Praeludium and Allegro"; Bach, Air on the G string; Paganini, "Moto perpetuo"; Amy Worth, "Midsummer"; Campbell-Tipton, "The Crying of Water"; Wagner, Elizabeth's Aria from "Tannhäuser"; Wieniawski, "Souvenir de Moscow."

An audience of heroic proportions gathered to hear Mr. Knudson and his associates, for this young violinist is a "symphony man" himself. Mr. Fiedler and his little band of musicians played but three numbers of the Tchaikovsky suite, yet played in thoroughly delightful manner these musical trifles; an excellent curtain-raiser, so to speak, for the concerto which immediately followed. It was altogether pleasurable to have the accompaniment in the original form. Far too seldom does a recitalist have at his command well trained, capable musicians to give him satisfying support. The piano, no matter how well played, is but a sorry makeshift. Under good conditions, Mr. Knudson gave an arresting performance of the concerto. Not always impeccable, technically, he nevertheless played in such musical fashion as to give great pleasure. Mr. Knudson appears sensitive to melody, and a resourceful musician of no inconsiderable talent.

Miss Erickson's talents are not unknown to Boston audiences. Her voice continues to remind one, not unpleasantly, of a violin string, throbbingly played. Her deep tones are rich, her high tones somewhat thin but very clear. And of course one remembers her range as being unusually wide. Her songs were well received, and the applause was spontaneous and generous.

Maxim Karolik

Last night, in Symphony Hall, Maxim Karolik sang the following program to the accompaniments of Nicolas Slonimsky: Rimsky-Korsakoff: "The Octave," "The Pressed Flower in a Book" and "I Have Come to Say Good-morning"; Moussorgsky: "Revery of the Young Peasant" from "The Fair of Sorotchinsk," "I am a Classic" and "Hopák"; Casella: Three Thirteenth Century Songs, "O, Fairest Maiden," "The Escaped Nightingale" and "Coy Maiden, I Madly Love You"; Pizzetti: "I Pastori"; Chausson: "Hébé"; Debussy: "Merry-go-round"; Ravel: "Tout Gai"; Dargomizjsky: "The Worm"; Balakireff: "The Call of Freedom"; Gretchaninoff: "If You Do Not Like My Voice."

Since Mr. Karolik's accomplishments as a tenor singer have been reviewed in these columns on previous occasions it seems unnecessary to write at length concerning his manner with the songs he essays. Once more one noted the same tendency toward exaggeration in interpretation, the same use of gestures curiously at odds with the text of the song, the same indulgence in restricted tone production. One may only reiterate, in effect, a statement about an earlier concert, that if Mr. Karolik could forget himself and project only the song, simply and unaffectedly, his performance would acquire interest for his audience. In retrospect, it is to the accompaniments of Mr. Slonimsky that the thought reverts, accompaniments played with rare charm, befitting the songs themselves, for Mr. Karolik chooses songs which have intrinsic value. The audience was in an applausive mood and recalled both artists several times. G. M. S.

GLEYRE DRAWINGS TO BE EXHIBITED

Water colors and drawings by Gabriel-Charles Gleyre will be exhibited at Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, beginning March 2. These art subjects were loaned to Fogg by the Lowell Institute through the courtesy of A. Lawrence Lowell.

The group comprises landscape and figure subjects which were originally made to illustrate the journey taken by John Lowell in the Near East in 1834. The exhibition will number some 30 or more pictures chosen from the complete group and will be exhibited until April 1.

BANKS REJECT INFLATION PLAN IN AUSTRALIA

Censure Movement Expected Against Labor Policy as Parliament Meets

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Plans for restoring Australia's finances by inflation methods, as proposed by E. G. Theodore, Commonwealth Finance Minister, have been rejected by conferences of both the banks and the premiers.

Mr. Theodore is now advocating inflation in a disguised form by the establishment of credits amounting to £18,000,000, through the Commonwealth Bank, to finance the governments.

The banks will not consider any plan which does not provide for drastic commonwealth and state economies, to the extent of £15,000,000 a year, as recommended by a committee of departmental experts.

The Federal Parliament meets in a few days. A censure motion is regarded as certain, and it is believed that J. E. Fenton and J. A. Lyons, leading Labor moderates, and their faction, will vote against the Government. Only seven such Labor votes against the Government would be needed to defeat the hopes of the Ministry. Reconciliation in the Labor ranks is regarded as remote. James H. Scullin, the Prime Minister, finds his stock low in the public regard. There is much opposition to Mr. Theodore, whose inflation proposals are considered to mean a raid on the people's savings.

The opposition is trying to force on a dissolution and a general election, being confident of the result. Mr. Theodore has announced that he intends to introduce legislation for the establishment of new currency, but it is considered doubtful whether he will be able to win the approval of an anti-Labor Senate.

MELBOURNE, Vic. (By U. P.)—The three-year financial rehabilitation plan in Australia, as recently proposed at a meeting of premiers, provides for:

Reduction of public salaries to equal cost of living.

A flat-rate income tax.

Preparation of unemployment relief plans by representatives of the banks and various governments.

Funding of the floating debt and payment of interest on foreign debt through an exchange pool.

Reductions in bank interest rates.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Branch, English Folk Dance Society: Running Set Party, Collins Hall, Teachers' College, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: "Old New England Night," Swiss Room, evening.

Russian Club of Boston: Concert and dance; Mme. Maria Kurenko, coloratura soprano; N. K. Averino, viola, and P. L. Fedorovsky, violinist, both of Boston Symphony Orchestra; Leon Vartanian, pianist; Women's Republican Club of Boston, 46 Beacon Street, evening.

Harvard University: Military Ball, Hotel Somerset, 9 to 2.

State Department of Education: Fifth in lecture series, auspices Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; "Suburban Developments; Home Buying," by John T. Burns Jr. of John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., of Newton; Room 15, State House, 7:45.

Hotel Statler: Dinner and dance, New England Hardware Dealers' Association, ballroom. Dance, School of Practical Arts, Parlors B and C.

Lowell Institute: Fourth in lecture series on "The New British Empire," by Dr. William Y. Elliott; "Family Ties in the Empire: Race, Religion and the Cultural Hegemony of Great Britain"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Play, auspices Casey Club, "Queen of Kingdom Corners"; Bates Hall, 7:45.

"Boy Scout Exposition," auspices Newton Scouts; West Newton Armory, Washington Street, West Newton, all evening.

Boston Alumni Association, Ohio Wesleyan University: Banquet; address, "Sinclair Lewis, the Nobel Prize Award and the American Academy of Arts and Letters," by Dean William E. Smyser; Pioneer Hotel, corner Clarendon and Stuart Streets.

New England Society, University of Pennsylvania: "Pennsylvania Night"; buffet supper, speaking program and entertainment; Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, head of department of Physical Education, U. of P., chief speaker; University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 6:30.

"Old New England Night," New England Hotel Women's Relief Association, Copley-Plaza, 8.

Hardware exhibition, auspices New England Hardware Dealers' Association, Mechanics Building, until 10; annual banquet of the association, Hotel Statler, 6.

Illustrated lecture on "A Trip to the Far North," by Henry Sargent, auspices Elizabeth Peabody House camp junior committee, Elizabeth Peabody House Theater, Charles Street, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Majestic—"Way Down East" (film), 11 a. m.
Copley—"John Ferguson," 8:20.
Tremont—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights" (film). Continuous from 9 a. m.

Music

Boston Opera House—Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn, dancers, 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Audubon Society: Bird lecture (with motion pictures), by Prof. A. A. Allen, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 3:30.

"Boy Scout Exposition," auspices Newton Boy Scouts, West Newton Armory, Washington Street, West Newton, afternoon and evening.

Hotel Statler: Afternoon meeting, Bellingham Chelsea High School, Parlor B. Meeting, Vacuum Oil Company, Parlors D and E. Luncheon, Bridgewater Normal School, Parlor F.

Play, "The Racketty Packetty House," presented by Junior League Players, Elizabeth Peabody House Theater, 10:30 and 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, ballroom and foyer and Swiss Room; and luncheon, 12:30, Swiss Room, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting; the Rev. Vincent G. Burns, editor and minister, and Guido Serio, speakers; 3 Joy Street, 1.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American Rooms, Miss Schacht, 11.

Boston City Club: Motion picture, "Light of the Western Stars"; auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 3:30.

Field and Forest Club: Forest Hills Station, 2, for trip to Franklin Park. Meet Kiosk, Boston Common, 1:45, for natural history walk.

Symphony Hall: Branson de Cou Dream Pictures, "Southwestern United States," 2:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Sixth in lecture series on "Public Questions: Home and Foreign," by Prof. William S. Myers; "Recent Events in Palestine and India"; auditorium, 46 Beacon Street, 10:45.

Boston branch, Foreign Policy Association: Discussion meeting; subject: "What Is Adequate Defense for the United States?"; speakers, William H. Gardiner, president, Navy League of United States; Laura P. Morgan, legislative secretary, National Council for Prevention of War; William S. Sims, Admiral, United States Navy; Christian A. Herter, chairman, Boston branch of association, presiding; ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue.—Week days from 9 to 4:30. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; biot prints by Alexander Cozens. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; modern woodcuts; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgewood Millet drawings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge.—Week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings of Rembrandt through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest Nineteenth Century water colors. Eighteenth century French painting and sculpture. Exhibition of Drawings and Etchings by Goya.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court.—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, from 1 to 4; admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Boston Water Color Society annual exhibit.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Woodcuts and lithographs by Rockwell Kent. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Harry A. Vincent. Water colors of the West Indies by Walt Dehner. Through Feb. 28.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—An exhibition of paintings, etchings and drawings by Hoyland B. Bettinger. Through March 10.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors by Emil Bistram. Through Feb. 28.

Scherer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers.

For other exhibitions see Tuesday's Monitor.

Music

Repertory Theater—Dorothy Gordon, singer of folk songs, 11 a. m.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly colder tonight; moderate northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 26.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight; slightly colder in northeast portion; Saturday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer in northwest portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

Maine: Cloudy and colder tonight, preceded by snow or rain in east portion; Saturday partly cloudy; colder in east portion.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

Vermont: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow in the afternoon or at night.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, strong over south portion, diminishing Saturday, and partly overcast weather, tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb. 27	Max. Feb. 26		8 a.m. Feb. 27	Max. Feb. 26
Albany	28	40	Memphis	48	52
Atlantic City	32	56	Miami	60	68
Boston	34	46	Montreal	22	34
Buffalo	26	36	Nantucket	34	40
Calgary	34	..	New Orleans	52	62
Charleston	44	60	New York	34	52
Chicago	34	40	Philadelphia	34	54
Denver	34	56	Pittsburgh	36	44
Des Moines	40	52	Portland, Me.	34	46
Eastport	32	40	Portland, Ore.	42	48
Galveston	58	80	San Francisco	52	56
Hatteras	44	54	St. Louis	36	52
Helena	32	42	St. Paul	32	40
Jacksonville	50	60	Seattle	42	46
Kansas City	46	52	Tampa	50	64
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington	32	56

High Tides at Boston

Friday 6:44 p. m., Saturday 7:03 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:01 p. m.

BRIDGE BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Senate tonight passed and sent to the White House a bill authorizing the Massachusetts Department of Public Works to build and operate a free highway bridge across the Connecticut River at or near Erving, Mass.

Copper Shows Strong Tendency to Advance

FURTHER strengthening of the copper market is indicated in latest reports from the nonferrous metals industry. Foreign buying has been heavy, 5,500,000 pounds having been sold yesterday and 11,250,000 pounds Wednesday for shipment abroad.

Domestic sales are fair, the reports say. Copper is still selling at 10¼ cents for domestic shipment and at 10.55 cents for export, to which price the metal was advanced a little more than a week ago. Another advance of ¼ cent is expected.

MODERN SCHOOL TO TRAIN PUPILS IN DAILY LIVING

(Continued from Page 1)

ing conversation, inquiry into how to be carefree though useful, and how to develop the ability to talk calmly and courteously with those who hold hotly to ideas that seem radically unsound.

In the "department of vocations" the children should be investigating and discussing, among other things, questions like, "What makes workers happy?" and "Why men are fired."

"Money and goods" would include a sound study and practical investigation of the ideas back of investing and spending, insurance, endowment and "How to express personal taste in spite of buying standard-made products."

Among questions classed in "social order" are those concerned with the worth of monopolies, "whether you can put anything over with propaganda," and "can a vote like the Literary Digest poll indicate the real thought of a people?"

Richer and Deeper Learning

"Do you see how each of these and other questions, if followed through in all their ramifications and the material searched out, assembled and discussed in connection with the use of all possible sources—books, businesses, museums, people—will bring about a richer and deeper learning than mere reading and reciting from textbooks?" Dr. Watson asked.

A higher concept of "recreation" would form the work of that department, he said. In this group he would include hobbies, jolly conversation, reading for pleasure, games, puzzles, music.

"We need to bring the idea of recreation into our daily living, get away from keeping it separate as it so generally is at present," he pointed out.

"Art should not be at opposite poles from the sandwich car at the corner. We need more play about things in general, and less of the preposterous seriousness concerning work that is the viewpoint of most American business men."

Study of Birds and Rocks

The child concerned with the "interpretation of the universe" would study song birds, read the story of the rocks, find out how the poets look at life, build up some workable ideas on happiness, seek to learn more of the loveliness of living.

Of the child who chose to enter the colleges demanding the passing of examinations based on "subjects" Dr. Watson advised, "Take him out for a while and frankly coach him to pass these examinations. It will not take long for he has been dealing with learning in a far deeper and richer way than the colleges require. Why spoil the whole secondary school for the sake of college entrance examinations?"

The dilemma of the secondary school in progressive education has long been recognized as serious. Traditional subject matter has gripped the high school program and refused to give way. The problems have seemed almost insurmountable. The plan would throw over very little of the subject material at present in the curriculum, Dr. Watson maintains. It would revalue and reorganize it, with emphasis upon actual living, he says.

Education to Fit Times

"Modern education must help each child to face and answer two questions in everything he does," said Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, discussing "A Theory of Progressive Education to Fit the Times."

In a world full of unrest, changing with unprecedented rapidity, the child must be taught not an accumulation of standard reactions and habits, as in much of traditional schooling, but, rather, to think, so that he can deal intelligently with the unpredictable, Dr. Kilpatrick says. He must ask himself "What kind of world am I building if I propose to act this way?" and simultaneously, "What kind of self am I building if I propose to act this way?"

"The world is plastic to our control, and intelligent thinking is the unique factor in this control," Dr. Kilpatrick stated. "Civilization is based more on thought and criticism than ever before. A larger proportion of people are unsettled as to what to think on fundamental problems.

"Clear and purposeful thinking is therefore more important than it has ever been. True education is not a pre-adjustment to a foreseeable set of circumstances; it is actual practice in purposeful and conscious thinking.

Must Face Changing World

"The kind of learning the modern world needs is not the old-time accepting of facts on authority, but the change that takes place in us whenever we grapple with a new situation.

"We must bring up a generation of young people ready and willing to face this changing world with responsible and active thinking based on continuous learning of this type. The child must be taught to study the relation of cause and result, and to act with a clear acceptance of responsibility for the result of his action," Dr. Kilpatrick emphasized.

WIDENING OF INQUIRY OF FARM BOARD URGED

Investigation of the Federal Farm Board activities with reference to cotton, which is provided in a resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Senator McKellar of Tennessee, would be broadened so as to include grain products if an amendment can be arranged. Directors of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange have appointed a special committee to take necessary steps looking to amending the resolution.

Authority was also given this committee to coöperate with the Boston wool trade along the same lines and it is understood that wool interests in many parts of the United States are working to have the proposed investigation include wool.

JAPAN'S GARDENS SAID TO DATE BACK 1300 YEARS

Dr. George M. Reed Lectures Under Auspices of Japan Society of Boston

Gardens of Japan—landscaped with quaint bridges and diminutive mountains or gay with wistaria, tree peony and the Iris—were depicted and described by Dr. George M. Reed, curator of the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, at a lecture today in Horticultural Hall, under auspices of the Japan Society of Boston.

The lecture was illustrated with a large number of slides showing various landscape gardens, together with details of bridges, lanterns, and trees. Several slides also illustrated various types of flower gardens, or Hana-yashiki, especially cherry-viewing places.

"The art of landscape gardening in Japan goes back at least 1300 years," Dr. Reed said. "For many centuries its development was largely under the influence of the Buddhist priests, and many excellent gardens were designed for the temple grounds.

"These gardens have definite relation to the temple buildings or the dwelling of the private owner," he continued. "They are intended to be viewed primarily from some part of the living quarters.

"The gardens are not intended for a particular season, but are to be enjoyed from one end of the year to the other. Consequently, ephemeral flowers are largely eliminated, and trees and shrubs, with stones and lanterns, constitute the principal features.

"The more common type of garden, the hill and pond type, or Tsukiyama, is characterized by a lake with an island and connecting bridges and surrounding elevations, which represent hills or mountains. Very often the attempt is made to reproduce some famous scene in Japan, or even China.

"There is aother type of garden, the level type or Hira-niwa. This type has reached its present development in the so-called "Dry Landscape Gardens," in which small level areas are covered with sand to represent water, in the midst of which rocks are placed in various positions.

"In addition to the landscape gardens, there are found various types of flower gardens, or Hana-yashiki. These are highly specialized and given over to the display usually of one kind of flower.

"Flower viewing is one of the common features of Japanese life, and there are many famous places for cherries and plums. Most of these, however, hardly come under the name of garden.

"Wistaria arbors are very common, usually associated with other gardens. A few Japanese specialize in tree peonies. The iris displays are found in many different localities."

Yellow Margarine Braves the Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The fate of oleomargarine was given into the hands of the Senate today. Whether that substance, colored yellow to resemble butter, shall be sold tax free depends on a vote in that body during the five days remaining to the present session of Congress.

The House passed a bill yesterday by a vote of 174 to 56 which would put a tax of 10 cents per pound on all oleomargarine which is yellow in color. Uncolored oleomargarine, or margarine colored pink, blue, green, or anything but yellow, one-quarter of a cent per pound.

Proponents of the bill, largely representing dairy interests, maintained through over three and a half hours of discussion that the present sale of oleomargarine colored by an imported bean amounted to evasion of existing law forbidding its coloring by artificial process before its sale to the consumer.

HELP ON INCOME TAX RETURNS ARRANGED

To assist taxpayers in the preparation of their 1930 income tax returns a special force of about 75 field deputies will be assigned to various cities and towns in Massachusetts between March 2 and 16, Thomas W. White, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, announces. This service will be furnished without cost to the taxpayers.

The service will be available on week days from 8:45 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday, March 7, the offices will close at 1:15 p. m., while on Saturday, March 14, the important stations will remain open until 5 p. m. In the principal cities the offices will be open daily. At other points the stations will be open only on designated days.

MRS. TILLINGHAST RECEPTION GUEST

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, United States Commissioner of Immigration, at a reception and banquet in her honor last night at the Hotel Bradford, pledged a continuance of her present policies. The affair was tendered by her friends and co-workers in the Immigration Service, in honor of her reappointment by President Hoover.

A bouquet of flowers and a vase were presented to her. Mrs. Ida M. Collins, only woman immigration inspector in the local district, made the presentation speech in which she lauded Mrs. Tillinghast's administration.

OHIO RAILROAD SOLD

LISBON, O., Feb. 25 (AP)—The $2,000,000 Youngstown & Ohio River Railroad, 38-mile line running between Salem and East Liverpool, O., was sold at auction yesterday to Briggs & Turivas, Chicago brokers, for $125,000. The new owners indicated they would continue to operate the line.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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OIL EMBARGO PLANS LAID FOR NEXT CONGRESS

Efforts in Present Session to Reconcile New England Representatives Fail

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Representatives from oil producing states, disappointed in their hopes of securing an emergency oil embargo at this session of Congress, started today to lay plans for obtaining an oil tariff at the next Congress.

The final attempt to bring about last-minute action to aid the harassed independent oil industry failed yesterday when the Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee were unable to reconcile New England representatives to any measure which would limit their fuel oil supply.

The Republican members were in almost continuous session for two days at the request of Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio and Speaker of the House. They were asked to do their best to figure out some basis for a possible compromise.

Western oil representatives withdrew their insistence upon a limitation of imports to 16,000,000 barrels annually.

New England representatives, led by John E. Nelson (R.), Representative from Maine, declared this concession was not enough to prevent the destruction of a large share of New England industry if the measure were passed.

They absolutely refused to consider the suggested compromise, leaving Willis C. Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon, the chairman of the committee, forced to announce the impossibility of any compromise.

"As a result of the action taken this afternoon," Mr. Hawley announced, "there will be no further consideration of oil legislation at this session."

Immediately following the conclusion of the Ways and Means Committee's efforts six Republican representatives from Kansas, Homer Hoch, U. S. Guyer, James G. Strong, Clifford R. Hope, Charles L. Sparks and W. P. Lambertson, joined in making public a statement announcing their intention to contest in the future what they maintain to be New England's favored position under the present tariff.

"We make no sectional appeal," the statement read. "We do resist and resent a sectional application of the protective policy. New England may not be concerned about our advice, but we say to New England that if she has any concern for her own future it might well be considered whether, in the day of our distress, she can afford to repudiate the policy of which she has been the beneficiary, with our help, for all these years."

Of the six members signing the statement all but Mr. Strong expressed their dissatisfaction with the present House leaders by absenting themselves from the Republican Party caucus.

HARVARD LIBRARY TO HAVE POETRY ROOM

To endow a poetry room in the Harvard Library, a gift of $50,000 in memory of George Edward Woodberry, has been received from Harry Harkness Flagler of Millbrook, N. Y., it was announced at University Hall today. Here will be placed the books of the Morris Gray Foundation, the books left to the library by Mr. Woodberry himself, and the collection of Amy Lowell.

The fund also provides for a curator for these collections, and the rooms will be furnished in a manner which will encourage their use as a gathering place for those interested in poetry. The gift commemorates a man who held a very significant place in the annals of higher education through his influence during 10 years teaching at Columbia, where he built up around himself a group of students inspired by him with a literary fervor scarcely equalled at any other institution of higher learning.

SAMUEL HILL CALLED ROYALTIES HIS FRIEND

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 27 (AP)—Samuel Hill, internationally known railroad builder, who passed on here yesterday, had many admirers among European royalty. Queen Marie of Rumania, to whom he was host when she toured the United States several years ago, called him "a great builder and dreamer." He attained success as a lawyer, railroad executive and road builder, and was noted in the Northwest particularly for his activities in bringing about construction of the Columbia River Highway and the Pacific Highway.

Mr. Hill's services to allied nations during the World War as road builder won him decorations from France, Japan, Belgium and Rumania. He was a native of Deep River, N. C., but he spent most of his career in the West. Aside from his various railroad positions, he was an overseer of Harvard University for several years.

Patriotism Stressed by Legion Auxiliary

The American Legion Auxiliary held an "Americanization Night" last evening in Faneuil Hall.

Richard Paul, state commander of the Legion, said that Americanization work was the most important task the two organizations were carrying on. Drawing a contrast between last night's meeting, the scenes on the Common Wednesday and the recent strike in Lawrence, the commander said he wondered why "those who create disturbances showing disrespect for the laws, institutions and the flag of this country, and teach their children that there is no God, do not go to some country more to their liking."

There was a varied program of patriotic addresses interspersed with American airs, by the M. J. Perkins Post, American Legion; community singing of "America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner," and folk songs and national dances by young people in characteristic costumes.

Miss Gertrude McLaughlin, Americanization chairman of the State Auxiliary, presided.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE, SUBJECT OF LECTURE

Phidelah Rice, dramatic lecturer in many schools and colleges, one time dean of Leland Powers School in Boston, and head of a summer school of the spoken word on Martha's Vineyard, will deliver his lecture, "The Great Adventure," at the Leland Powers Theater, 31 Evans Way, in the Back Bay Fens, Monday evening, March 2.

The lecture is to be presented under the auspices of the Leland Powers School Alumni Club of Boston for the benefit of the scholarship fund, which provides tuition for talented young women who otherwise might miss the opportunity for such training. The Powers school is paying particular attention this season to preparing graduates for participation in the little theater movement.

WIDER INQUIRY URGED ON FARM BOARD ACTS

Nation-wide support of the proposal of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange and the Boston wool trade, for amendments to the resolution in the Senate, for investigation of the activities of the Federal Farm Board in cotton is indicated by developments today.

Grain and feed organizations and exchanges in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, Buffalo and other points have been asked to wire the senators from their sections in behalf of the amendment permitting the investigation to include grain, grain products and wool. Similar messages have been sent to wool organizations throughout the country. Action of this nature has been urged on the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

CURTAILMENT URGED FOR PRINT CLOTHS

Increased production in the print cloth market is not desirable, according to Ward Thornton, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. In a statement issued yesterday Mr. Thornton urged the few manufacturers who have not joined in the curtailment program to do so.

If manufacturers of print cloth desire to maintain their present margin or improve the same to a point of obtaining a rational operating profit from their mills, he explained that operations should not be extended, but, if anything, reduced through the introduction of a one-shift schedule where more than one shift is running. There is no shortage of supply, he said, and conditions do not warrant increased production.

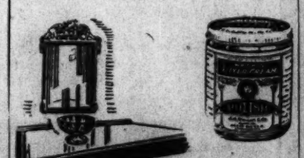
PRESS WOMEN TO HEAR THORNTON W. BURGESS

Thornton W. Burgess, well-known nature writer, lecturer and radio speaker, will give an illustrated talk at the regular monthly meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association. The meeting will be held in the Hotel Lincolnshire, Charles Street, near Beacon, Wednesday, March 4.

A musical program will be furnished by Pearl Bates Morton, who will sing a group of songs by Grace Warner Gulesian. There will be both board and business meetings.

ROAD REPORTS GOOD JANUARY

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 27 (AP)—The largest January net income with one exception in four years was reported today by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. The total was $162,398. The exception was in January of last year, when the net income totaled $253,033. The net revenue from operations was $308,052, as compared with $410,537 last year.



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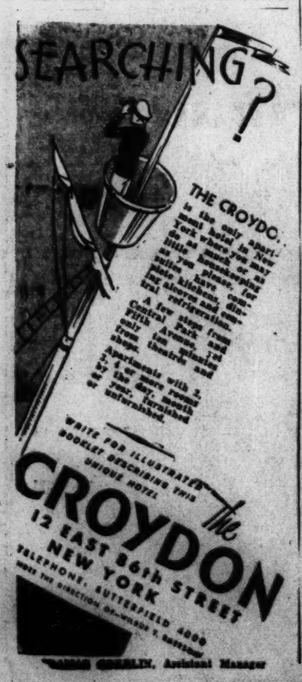


In Fastnesses Like This the Forest Dweller Makes His Home

Photo by Richard St. Barbe Baker

A FOREST TRACK IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

African Forest Dwellers Won by Little Act of Human Kindness

By RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

IN ONE way I am loath to write about my forest friends lest, perchance, their forest fastness is consequently invaded by unsympathetic exploiters of mere sensation. At the same time I would willingly share what have been some of the happiest experiences of my life with understanding readers who with me are in search of truth about our fellow men in their contacts with nature.

As I have traveled many thousands of miles throughout Equatorial Africa in the course of my work as Forestry Officer, without reference to my diary, their actual location will for the present remain hidden, though this article may provide possible clues to the thoughtful natural scientist and student of anthropology.

I had heard of the existence of the forest dwellers at first from Arab friends, and had often wondered if it would be my good fortune to make their acquaintance. But although I marched for hundreds of miles, conscious that I was being secretly watched by these strange forest folk, many weeks passed before I was able to make contact with members of the tribe.

Strange Sound

One day, however, I was walking in the dense bush when my attention was arrested by a strange sound, as I thought, for such a place. I at once stopped and beckoned my followers to keep still. We looked about us, yet there was nothing visible but the dense vegetation, and there was no sign of any human being having passed along the old game track on which I was walking.

Presently as I listened there was an unmistakable ripple of laughter as from a little child. The sound came from the dense bush, but could hardly have been 20 yards ahead. I cut my way through the undergrowth as quickly as was possible and came upon a small opening where I saw an old man sitting in a crazy booth while near by were two small children, the elder not more than two years old. The old man showed no signs of fear and possessed the rare dignity of the true aristocrat, which he afterward proved to be.

Just then a woman appeared carrying in one hand a large bow and dragging behind her a young antelope. She hung the result of the chase on a convenient tree and without noticing me, for on her approach I had stepped back into the shade of a near-by bush, picked up a water jar and disappeared again as quickly as she had come.

Burst Into Frenzy

Imagining that the old man was suffering, I suggested to my carriers that they should make a stretcher, which they quickly did from strips of bark and staves, and the old man was carefully lifted onto it, when the woman returned and, finding that the carriers were about to remove her man, she sprang with one bound in the direction of the carriers and quickly drove them into the surrounding bush.

She next returned to her man, bent over the stretcher and, after caressingly running her hands over him from the soles of his feet to his shoulders, knelt by his side with one hand on each of his arms, fixed him with her shining eyes and burst into an impassioned musical speech.

In a moment it was as though a spell had been cast upon him. He answered with his eyes, but did not utter a word. She stopped speaking and, half raising him with her strong and supple arms, embraced him fondly, caressingly, and laid him back comfortably to rest.

She now rose quickly to her feet and swung round with defiance in every line of her body, faced me—the first white man she had ever encountered in her life.

I must admit that I had been deeply moved by the spontaneous display of action for an apparently helpless old man, and as I looked at her, even as she was trembling with rage, I loved her spirit. Spontaneous recognition of good will followed, and in an instant she was transformed. Such is the force of intuition in these children of nature that without my having spoken a word she instinctively knew my sympathy and felt that I was their friend.

The Forest Dwellers are natural scouts. The most skillful man among them is voted chief. They are, generally speaking, very healthy people. They believe in keeping themselves fit by regulating their diet and they naturally get a lot of exercise.

They do not cultivate the ground but manage to vary their diet by using a lot of green food both cooked and uncooked, wild fruits and nuts, tree seeds, roots and plants, wild yams and a certain number of forest weeds which take the place of vegetables. Stinging needles, when they can be found, are valued as a food. They are first boiled lightly and then pounded to a pulp.

Honey takes the place of most sweets. This they collect from hollow trees, of which a number are allotted to each family. No family would think of trespassing on another's honey preserves. It is the unwritten law of the forest that each dweller has his own territory. They prefer the honey in the comb.

Close to Nature

These forest folk live so close to nature that they make even the birds their allies. I have seen a honey-bird lead a hunter to a hollow tree in which there is honey ready to be taken.

After first getting the man's attention by coming quite close to his camp and chirping loudly it will flit from bough to bough in the direction of the hollow tree, returning every now and again and perching quite close to the man as if to make sure that he is following. The hunter, when he has taken the honey, rewards the bird with a liberal supply of grubs in the comb.

In regard to marriage customs the Forest Dwellers have but one wife. The usual dowry paid at the time of marriage is a pair of elephant tusks, which are not so much appreciated for their intrinsic value, but rather because they are a proof of the skill and bravery of the bridegroom.

The Forest Dwellers do not live in villages, nor do they make permanent buildings. I have never seen more than four or five booths together in one place, and there is no defined path leading up to such a camp. A stranger might pass quite close to a group of shelters without realizing their existence, for great care is taken to obliterate any apparent road of access. It is usual for these shy forest people to return to their camp by different routes so that they shall not betray their presence to strangers by leaving worn trails.

These then are my friends the Forest Dwellers, and as I came to know them in time they began to render valuable assistance in forestry work. They entered enthusiastically into the work of collecting tree seeds or any other useful work which I might suggest.

When the time came for me to leave their forests I parted from them with real regret, a feeling which evidently was reciprocated by the Forest Dwellers as, for the first time in their lives, a number of them accompanied me on my way temporarily leaving the shelter of their forest homes to bid me farewell.

Looking back upon the time spent with these children of nature and having with deep interest entered into their joys and sorrows, I am convinced that, in spite of their precarious existence in the jungle, they have managed to arrive at and retain many of the joys which we hold dear. For there in the heart of the forest they live their care-free lives and enjoy each other's comradeship, with sufficient food and shelter, even though their home may be but a primitive bower of leaves and branches.

CASPY PLAYERS TO PRESENT COMEDY

A three-act comedy, The Queen of Kingdom Corners will be presented as the fourth annual production of the Caspy Club Players at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. tonight at 8:15 o'clock in Bates Hall. Directed by Hugh Williams Towne the comedy contains many of the stars of previous performances. Mrs. Mildred Montgomery Whitney is making her fourth appearance with the players while the Misses Flora Wisotsky and Kathleen MacDonald are appearing for the third year.

The female lead will be played by Hope Taylor, while the leading male role is to be enacted by Ted Randall. The other members of the cast are Dr. Alexander G. Campbell, Howard Swift, George Brown and Raymond Tibbetts.

The Caspy Players is the dramatic organization of the Caspy Club composed of young men and women which meets regularly at the Huntington Avenue Branch Y.

Hoover Seeks News on Muscle Shoals

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 27 (AP)—Gov. B. M. Miller last night made public a telegram from President Hoover asking for information as to anyone who might lease the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals and his reply.

In his reply the Governor said he did know of one Alabama industrialist who was seriously studying the bill now awaiting the President's signature with a view to entering negotiations for the lease of the shoals property.

The President's message, which came in a telegram, was accepted by those interested in the enactment of the shoals bill as indicating that he still had an open mind on the measure.

Boston Art Notes

Myles Standish Galleries

Robert Strong Woodward holds forth at the Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road at Beacon, with a large and varied collection of paintings and chalk drawings. In the assortment the artist reveals an unmistakable fervor for picture making, a readiness to state any idea no matter how complicated or remote from previous work.

There are landscapes in which the rolling hills make the dominant pattern, there are scenes in which old churches of New England, old rambling timber houses, are the theme. In each Mr. Woodward employs a suitable mode, in the former a vigorous impressionism, in the latter a gracious detail. His feeling for antique architecture, especially of the more humble variety, is richly poetic.

Mr. Woodward is as preoccupied with moods and atmosphere as he is with patterns visible. Even his titles are significant—"Winter Silence," "Enduring New England," "Dignity of Winter." The still lifes add the exuberant note—"Fall Flame," "October Blaze."

We are most charmed by Mr. Woodward's sentiment as it is expressed in such mundane subjects as "Keach's Stove" and by the wistful treatment of the oldest streets of Boston in the chalk medium. His feeling for the modulations in tint of the old red brick reveals his observing power and sensitiveness. He has a restless eye. Details are abundant and yet the pictures do not seem factual. They summarize to convey a sentiment.

D. A.

Interstate Board Orders Rate Change

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Revision of freight rates on wool and mohair moving from the West to the East was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission in upholding generally two complaints of the Boston Wool Trade Association.

The commission said the application of its orders "will result in both decreases and reductions, although the latter will predominate." As a basis for a new schedule from the Central West to the East on wool and mohair in the grease, the railroads were ordered to apply the fourth-class freight rate scale for western trunk line use, plus 5 per cent.

From points west of a line drawn from North Dakota to Texas, moving to Boston and North Atlantic ports by rail, a similar adjustment was ordered. However, from certain short line and narrow gauge railroads in western territory differentials above the rates applying from standard gauge railroads were allowed.

Higher Boston Tax Rate Forecast

Larger appropriations for the Public Welfare Department of Boston and a reduction in such revenue as the city's share of the state income and corporation taxes, forecast another substantial increase in the Boston tax rate in 1931, according to the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

To forestall such a result city officials apparently are relying mainly on receiving permission from the Legislature to borrow for schoolhouse construction and street reconstruction, says the bureau. In 1930 the city "paid-as-it-went" to the extent of appropriations for $3,400,000 for schools and $1,000,000 for streets, and these amounts were assessed upon the taxpayers in the tax levy of that year.

If it will not be necessary to include anything in the 1931 tax levy for these purposes, then that much leeway is available to compensate for higher maintenance costs or lower revenue from other sources, says the bureau.

SPRINGFIELD WINS DEBATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—Springfield College debaters last night defeated the Clark University team at the local college on the subject "Resolved, That the Nations Should Adopt a Policy of Free Trade." W. H. Hartley and W. E. Dow of Springfield College upheld the affirmative and Abraham Slowtak and Max Glissen of Clark spoke for the negative.

British Liberals Take Teeth Out of Trade Disputes Bill

Modification of Measure Rejects Contention of Labor Party That Right to Strike Exists Regardless of Effect on Community

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 27—The Trade Disputes bill has been so substantially modified by the Liberals' amendment passed in the House of Commons committee that this measure, as it now stands, actually reinforces the chief provisions in the Conservative Act of 1927 which it was specifically designed by the Labor Government to annul.

Arthur Hayday, president of the Trade Union Congress General Council, who represents organized labor upon the committee, said today when the vote upon the amendment was declared, "I hope the Government will seriously consider dropping the bill."

The Government, however, still hopes the Liberals may modify the position they have taken up, it being known that this party is divided upon the question. The minority, indeed, thinks the amendment goes too far and claims to have the personal sympathy of David Lloyd George himself upon its side.

The Government has no intention of making its reverse over this measure—major though it is—a reason for calling a general election. On the other hand the passage of the amendment complicates at a critical moment the entire political situation, making it, for example, difficult for Labor to proceed with the Electoral Reform bill, which is a concession to the Liberals in return for their support, without which Ramsay MacDonald's Government would be unable to continue to command a majority in Parliament.

The difference which the amendment makes in the bill is fundamental. It declares illegal any strike or lockout of which the effect at any time by reason of its extension or continuance is to expose the community or any substantial portion of the community to danger to health or safety by interfering with supplies or distribution of essential food, light, medical or sanitary services or other necessities of life. This means that whereas under the bill as it stood the trade unions would have had practically unlimited right to strike, under the amendment a line would be drawn at a point where such a strike invaded the rights of the general community.

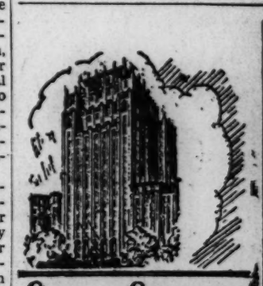
This completely rejects the contention of the Trade Union Congress General Council, which is that it should be legal for organized workers to withhold their labor irrespective of the effect upon the community. The existing law, on the other hand, provides that a strike, whatever its magnitude or effects, is lawful so long as it is confined to any one industry but that anything of the nature of sympathetic action upon the part of other workers is illegal. Labor complains that the Liberal amendment would make both a general railway strike and a general coal-mining strike illegal, though these are permitted under the existing law.

The amendment was passed in committee as Conservative members, seeing how strongly it reinforced their own position, made common cause with the Liberals.

PRESIDENT HERRERA ASKS CUT IN SALARY

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 27 (AP)—President Enrique Olaya Herrera and his cabinet ministers today asked Congress to cut their salaries in a move to reduce the budgetary deficit which totals about $700,000.

The deficit was due, President Olaya said in a message, to decreased revenues from oil taxation, the emerald monopoly and certain other taxes, combined with the heavy expense of present long congressional session. The President said his salary should be cut in greater proportion than that of other public employees.



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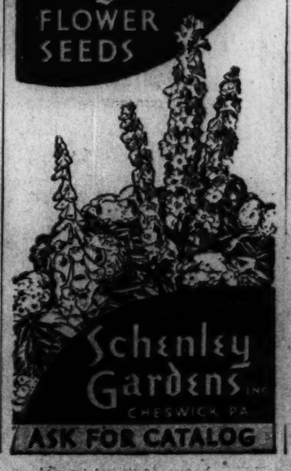

ASK FOR CATALOG

AIR MAIL LINES SEE RATE RISE IN INVESTIGATIONS

Congressional Action Expected to Bring About Old Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Air mail operators of the United States domestic and foreign mail lines, who will share approximately $27,000,000 during the next fiscal year, are enjoying the prospect of the two congressional "investigations" that loom as the present session comes to a close.

The domestic operators suffered a loss of $2,000,000 and more as the result of their recent conference with Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General. He advised them to slash their rates and the formula they accepted was that much less than the estimated expenditure for next year.

Mr. Brown said that the saving to the Government would allow for expansion and new routes he contemplated, but the domestic operators are of the opinion an "investigation" will bring about as lucrative earnings as before.

The House of Representatives passed an amendment to the second deficiency bill, authorizing a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee to carry on an investigation of foreign ocean air mail rates during the summer. Six members will be named and they will have authority to "investigate" in Europe, Central and South America or right here in Washington. No funds were appropriated, for the expense will come from the House contingent fund.

Whether the subcommittee, which will be headed by William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, chairman, and Joseph W. Byrns (D.), Representative from Tennessee, will go to Europe to seek data about all mail service, seems a matter of debate right now. But it is considered certain they will visit the Latin-American countries. Officials of the largest foreign air-mail service, it has been learned, have tentative arrangements completed to fly the committee over their lines, known as the Lindbergh Trail.

During the debate on the floor, opposition to the amendment cropped out when William H. Stafford (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, sought to confine the "investigation" to the continental United States. He withdrew his objection, however, when he was assured by the two ranking members that it might be absolutely necessary to go outside the United States to complete the task.

Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, was more explicit in his resolution. He stipulated $25,000, and directed the subcommittee to report at the next session. He specifically requests information concerning all air mail contracts; all ocean mail contracts; the use of mail tubes in cities, including transmission of mail from airports to post offices, and the necessity of increasing rates on parcel post and other mail matter.

Investigations may be conducted where necessary, so that operators expect both committees to be hunting data here and in Europe. The $25,000 will not go far, if the investigators go outside the United States, or even if they remain inside its borders, but it has been explained that the Senate committee may also fall back on the contingent fund.

Shipping of Solid CO_2 Now Possible

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Experiments in shipping solidified carbon dioxide from the oil fields of Mexico to the United States, carried out over a period of several months, have proved entirely practicable, according to a report, made public by the American Chemical Society today.

"With a rapidly developing market for solid carbon dioxide, both in this country and abroad, the value of the gas that has been blowing away becomes apparent," the report says. "The total open flow of the present wells was found to be capable of producing more than 900 tons of solid carbon dioxide daily. Oil production in the Quebrache field diminishes from year to year, but the flow of gas appears to be without limit."

The cost of producing solid carbon dioxide from this source is low, according to the report.

MUNICIPAL FINES MEASURE VETOED

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's first veto since taking the office of chief executive last month, was affixed yesterday to the measure which provides for increasing fines against towns and cities for refusing or neglecting to obey orders and rules of the department of public safety and the fire marshall.

Commenting on his action the Governor said that it was not in accordance with the policy of the Commonwealth that a municipality should be fined for not obeying a rule of a state department. Action should be inaugurated instead, he said, to repeal the existing statute in so far as such fines are concerned.

WOMEN JURISTS GUESTS AT DINNER

Emma Fall Schofield and Sadie Lipner Shulman, Massachusetts women judges, and Sybil H. Holmes, Assistant Attorney-General, were tendered a dinner in their honor by the Women's City Club of Boston last night.

Judge Shulman, speaking at the dinner, urged the club to support recommendations for legislation made by the children's commission. She declared that her experience on the bench showed her the need of trained probation officers to handle juvenile cases. Judge Schofield said that the women of today owe much to the trail-blazing members of their sex who were the first women in the professional fields.

STEAMER REPAIRS CONTRACT AWARDED

Repairs to the British steamship Broomhart will be made in Boston. A contract for the work was awarded today to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, which was the lowest bidder of six firms seeking the work. The price was $27,496, and the work will take approximately two weeks, and be done at Simpson plan of the company in East Boston. The repairs were necessary as a result of a fire aboard the vessel while its cargo of sugar was being discharged.

Teachers' 'Tenure' Employment System Defended and Opposed

California Makes Great Effort to Render Work of Instructors in Public Schools Attractive by Insuring Permanency of Occupation

Criticism of its public schools caused the California Legislature two years ago to authorize a commission of laymen to study all phases of the elementary and high-school systems of that State, and to report every opportunity for their betterment. The searching report of that commission, now in the hands of a state printer, has been written for popular consumption, largely "in words of two syllables." Because the problems involved are common to many sections and the recommendations offered are widely applicable, the report is here reviewed in 20 articles.

CALIFORNIAN SCHOOL SURVEY SERIES—No. 10

By COURTLAND HOLDOM

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Acting on the theory that better conditions for the teacher indirectly benefit the pupil, California has made strenuous efforts within recent years to make employment in public school work agreeable and attractive. To this end a "tenure" law has been passed, intended to secure their positions permanently for competent instructors, and a retirement fund has been built up to care for those who have spent many years in the teaching profession.

The California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems found both advocates and opponents of these measures during the course of its investigation into school work. Concerning the tenure system especially, which it characterized as somewhat "revolutionary," the commission found a division of opinion.

"Tenure may be defined," the report of the commission will state, "as an arrangement which provides that, after holding a given position a certain length of time, an employee shall have a legal right to that position, and shall not be discharged except for stated causes. It does not interfere with the employee's right to resign at the end of any contract period."

Permanency Insured

The present California tenure law provides that a teacher or other certificated employee (such as a school nurse, librarian, or supervisor of attendance) employed for a continuous period of two or three complete school years shall, upon reemployment for another year, be classed as a "permanent employee" and may not be discharged except for one or more of four reasons: immoral or unprofessional conduct, incompetence, evident unfitness for service, or persistent violation of, or refusal to obey, the school laws of California, or reasonable rules prescribed for the government of public schools.

Under this law, the report will say, "the school board must give the permanent teacher 10 days' notice in writing of charges, and state when and where an open public hearing before the school board will be held. The teacher may employ an attorney, call witnesses in his own defense, record testimony, and cross-examine all witnesses. The decision as to whether or not a teacher may be legally discharged is determined by a majority vote of those members of the school board who have attended all of the hearings in the case.

"In case of appeal, the present law provides, 'Nothing in this part shall be construed in such manner as to deprive any person of his rights and remedies in a court of competent jurisdiction on a question of law and fact.' This declaration of the code has received support in at least two California court decisions. Any teacher may have a court action determine the truth or falsity of charges. The decision of a school board is not final. A teacher discharged after a trial before a school board is entitled to a complete new trial in court."

Results of Law Weighed

In its study of the teacher tenure law, the commission found that two major questions should be answered. These were: What results, favorable and unfavorable, are attributed to the law by laymen, school officials and teachers? In the light of these results, what changes, if any, should be made in the California statute? The commission gathered opinions from two groups: the lay public and school officials and teachers, and found that one side stressed the advantages of the present law in relieving teachers' thoughts of worry as to keeping their jobs, adding dignity and attractiveness to the school profession, protecting teachers from captious dismissals and resulting in more careful selections of teachers. Its opponents, on the other hand, insisted that the law tends to fasten mediocre if not unfit teachers upon the schools for years, relaxes efforts to advance in order to retain employment, and has built up in country districts a definite practice of discharging teachers after three years' service in order to avoid the necessity of granting permanent employment.

"A careful consideration of the present teacher tenure law and its practical application," the report will say, "leads the commission to conclude that it is working to better advantage in the city than in the country school districts; that even in the city districts it is tending to force school boards to keep unsatisfactory teachers on the pay roll; that in the country districts it is leading school boards to discharge satisfactory teachers who, but for the present tenure law, would be employed indefinitely, and that, while the present California law is not functioning to the satisfaction of the public, the school trustees and other school officials, or the teachers, taken as a whole, there are still strong reasons why the tenure law should not be repealed until a fair trial has been given to a modified form of tenure designed to overcome the difficulties which have developed under the present law."

Amendment Urged

The commission recommends that the California tenure law be amended to provide that the permanent status of teachers be limited in its application to certain districts; that the probationary period be specified as "three years," instead of "two or three years"; that an additional cause for dismissing a permanent employee be inserted in the law to read as follows:

"Or any other cause that, in the judgment of the employing board, arrived at after consideration of a statement presented by the superintendent of schools embodying his recommendation, renders further employment of the permanent employee detrimental to the interests of the children or the community or both."

Another measure for making the teaching profession attractive, to which the commission gave attention, is an adequate retirement fund. California, it found, has such a law, but it is on a pre-war basis, and entirely inadequate to meet present economic actualities.

The commission, therefore, will recommend that the amount of the retirement salary for teachers in California be increased; that teachers be required to contribute yearly to the retirement salary fund an amount equal to that provided by the State; that no plan be adopted and passed by the Legislature which has not the approval of competent actuaries, and that in making any changes in the present law or in substituting therefor another measure the interests of present annuitants be fully safeguarded.

School attendance will be the next subject considered by these articles.

ITALIAN NAVAL TALKS MARKED BY CORDIALITY

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian public now is given to understand that an agreement may be concluded in which the question of parity and similar problems will be merged in a wider general understanding.

Thus the Tribuna, after stating that the time is now passed for filling its columns with statistics on guns and tonnage, writes, "over and above the formulas and theorems which often, more especially in a strictly technical sphere, become alien to the real substance of a treaty and of a survey, it is both opportune and necessary to take into account the European situation as a whole, which does not allow of an optimistic summary or generalizations, or of a rigid adoption of a position of strictly technical character."

Similarly the Corriere Della Sera maintains that Italy is not advancing exorbitant demands, adding that Italy is ready to make the greatest possible reductions in naval armaments on condition that "such reduction does not imperil her security and should not make a pretext for placing Italy in the last rank in the moral hierarchy of great powers."

Germany to Demand Pact With France on Land Arms

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 27—Watching the Franco-Italo-British naval negotiations from afar with mingled apprehension and admiration, German public opinion is formulating a demand for similar negotiations with France upon the broadest issues of land disarmament.

Unless these preliminary negotiations between France and Germany are possible before next year's disarmament conference, Germany feels that the conference will fail and the Reich, be forced to withdraw from the League of Nations. The recent statement by André Maginot, French War Minister, which denied Germany equality in armaments, on the ground it was the aggressor in the late war, was much resented here.

Even the cautious Liberal, Frankfurter Zeitung, declares if France uses the war-guilt question as a basis in its policy toward Germany, then the Reich will be forced to make this question the leading issue in international politics. Germania, speaking with the authority of the Bruening party, declares if France persists in this attitude it will be useless for Germany to continue the work of the League of Nations or participate in the disarmament conference.

Recent attempts to further Franco-German rapprochement have suffered a severe shock by the latest repetition of the war-guilt charge. Yet the German need for French capital continues to be a barrier against a complete rupture. Naval negotiations have not increased friendliness, for German officialdom apprehends that France is endeavoring to improve its relations with Britain in order to gain British support at the disarmament conference, and thus keep Germany at bay.

Even the "bribe" of lowered reparations, which is occasionally rumored, does not appeal to the Reich in exchange for a continued low armament level. As popular demand for open negotiations with France before the disarmament conference increases, the governments have been urged to make formal proposals of this character before it is too late.

Conservationists Push Ketcham Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Conservationists are pressing for the passage of the Ketcham bill to provide for the control of soil erosion, prevent the silting of navigable waterways, perpetuate water resources and reduce losses from drought.

The bill, which is approved by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and favorably reported by the House Committee on Agriculture, would appropriate $5,000,000 annually to be expended in constructing check dams, in terracing and leveling fields, and in other ways of conserving soil and water resources. Storage of water in the soil, in surface reservoirs and in slack-watered rivers will contribute vastly to natural wealth in terms of farm products and in a maximum annual increase of native and migratory fishes and birds and all other forms of wild life, the conservationists declare.

Organizations behind the bill include the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, American Forestry Association, American Game Association, Izaak Walton League of America, American Fisheries Society, National Association of Audubon Societies, International Association of Fish and Game Commissioners, American Wild Fowlers and others.

Doctor-Druggist Wet Ring Broken

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Suspected of conspiracy in what federal authorities called the largest liquor-prescription syndicate ever uncovered, 1000 physicians and 400 druggists were under investigation today.

Directed by Horace J. Simmons, special Treasury agent, 100 agents made 14 simultaneous raids on 12 drug stores, an office building and a hotel yesterday and arrested more than 30 men; 1432 signed prescriptions were seized in the apartment of Nathan Bernstein.

Eleven prisoners were taken at the headquarters of the syndicate in Union Square. Twelve druggists and employees were arrested at their stores in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. The complaints named 47 physicians as conspirators. Additional names of physicians and druggists will go to a federal grand jury. Mr. Simmons said the syndicate had transacted a business of $3,000,000 a year for the last six or eight years by diverting medicinal liquor through the illegal use of prescriptions.

Wet Philadelphia Clubs Censured for Violation

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27 (AP)—Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield, director of public safety, today criticized "highly respectable members of prominent Philadelphia clubs who violate the liquor law in these places and then permit club employees to take the punishment."

The director made this criticism while testifying at the hearing of John Triebel, steward of the exclusive Philadelphia Club, raided yesterday. Triebel was held in $600 bail for court. It is alleged more than 400 bottles of liquor were found in the club. The raid followed that on the wealthy Manufacturers' Club earlier in the day when 255 bottles of wines and liquors were seized in lockers. No members of the Philadelphia Club were present.

119,770 GET JOBS IN 36 STATES ON HIGHWAY WORK

$1,065,000,000 Expenditure Planned; Women's Clubs Aid Unemployed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—State road work in 36 states gave employment to 119,770 persons during January, a report from the American Association of Highway Officials, to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, shows.

Other data collected for Colonel Woods through the United States Daily revealed prospective expenditure of $1,065,000,000 this year by construction divisions of 45 states, for state buildings and state highways. This figure includes $212,600,000 in buildings and $852,400,000 for highways, for which construction is either already authorized or is contemplated in state programs.

Last month a total of $50,425,292 in road contracts were entered into by 36 states, W. C. Markham, executive secretary of the American Association of State Highway Officials told Colonel Woods. These contracts included 1305 miles of high-type surfacing, 1399 miles of low-type surfacing and 1212 miles of road brought to proper grade for surfacing.

"While the month of January in most of the states does not permit much road construction," Mr. Markham said, "nevertheless during this time these states report 398 miles of high-type surfacing completed, 346 miles of low-type surfacing completed, and 335 miles of road brought to proper rade.

"No figures are available to compare with the month of January 1930, for the country at large, yet reports from a few states which kept such records show that the number of people employed this year was a substantial increase over January of last year.

"Despite the fact that 44 state Legislatures are now in session and complete plans for the year's work therefore are held up in many cases awaiting legislative action, contracts let in January, 1931, give every indication that state highway departments have pushed forward their work quite perceptibly. It is believed that reports for February will show an even larger amount of increase in employment."

Leading all States in the total construction planned for the current year is New York, according to the figures collected by the United States Daily. New York's legislative budget calls for expenditures of $103,000,000 for highways and public buildings. California, with a building and road program calling for $79,854,000, Louisiana with $54,000,000 and Illinois with $52,000,000, will likewise contribute an important measure of unemployment relief.

Many unusual methods of aiding the unemployed have been inaugurated by women's clubs in all parts of the nation, according to a report of activities of 3,000,000 club women sent to the President's committee by Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

In Boston the Federation of Women's Clubs has a store for the sale of party worn garments. It not only affords clothing at reduced prices but takes clerks from the ranks of the unemployed. Under the leadership of Mrs. Carl L. Schrader of Belmont, Mass., the women's clubs of Massachusetts are coöperating in the activities of the Community Chest, particularly in collecting clothing.

In Birmingham, Ala., the Federation of Women's Clubs has established a free employment bureau in coöperation with the League of Women Voters and is providing milk and other foods to school children in need because of unemployment in their homes.

In Minnesota, under the leadership of Mrs. Sam Rask, of Blooming Prairie, 45,000 club women have taken the responsibility of keeping 1500 jobless people employed every day by finding odd jobs about their property.

Women from Baltimore and other eastern cities are sending food into the southwestern states. With farmers unable to raise livestock because of lack of fodder, families are grateful for canned milk that is being sent by club women as well as canned vegetables, tomato and orange juice.

Employers to Donate Toward Fund for Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 25—The Allegheny County Emergency Association has begun to put into effect its employment stabilization program, under which 3000 employers of the district are expected to contribute one day's pay roll each, based on the 1929 record, to provide work for the unemployed. Funds from this and other sources are expected to total $3,000,000.

Strict classification of the needy into two groups has been made. Group A, consisting entirely of charity cases, will be assisted by recognized charitable organizations, while group B, comprising persons who are willing and able to work, will be assigned jobs by the association.

The fund will be expended for labor on city and county public improvements, which will, in turn, increase the demand for products of local manufacturing plants, according to A. E. Braun, chairman of the executive committee. Donations from employers will aggregate at least $1,000,000, it was estimated.

SCOUTS TO DISPLAY HOMEMADE ROBOT

One of the features of "The Boy Scout Exposition," to be held tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening at the West Newton Armory, is "Eric the Robot." This remarkable "man" was constructed by Scouts of Troup 1 of Newton; its builders credit it with the ability to walk, stand up, sit down, blink eyes in different colors, and hold light objects in its hands.

Each troop is to be represented by a booth containing specimens of handwork and craftsmanship. There also will be a council headquarters with maps and other interesting displays. The Newton De Molay Band will contribute a musical program this evening, the Girl Scouts' Drum and Bugle Corps tomorrow afternoon, and the Newton Post No. 48, American Legion Band, tomorrow evening.

MAYFLOWER SOCIETY ELECTS NEW MEMBERS

The Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants met yesterday in a special business meeting at 9 Walnut Street to consider amendments to its by-laws. New members were elected to the society. They are as follows:

Arthur S. Dwight, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.; Miss Marjesta D. Howland, Boston; C. Heber Strawbridge, River Forest, Ill.; Stewart T. Beach of New York, and Mrs. Beach; Mrs. Carl L. Watson, Boston; Miss Annie L. Jones, Acton; Mrs. Pennell C. Price, Larchmont, N. Y.; the Rev. Charles H. Brown, Norwood; Mrs. Mary D. Hutchinson, Boston; Mrs. Robert A. Irving, Haddenfield, N. J., and Hadame Bruno Leydet, Dordogne, France.

ARGENTINA PLANS TARIFF TO SAVE HOME INDUSTRY

Uriburu Declares Duties Will Boost Exploitation of Raw Materials

CORDOBA, Arg., Feb. 26 (By U. P.)—The Argentine Government intends to apply reasonable tariffs in order to protect home industries, Jose Uriburu, Provisional President, declared on arrival here yesterday from Tucuman. General Uriburu is making a tour of the northeastern provinces.

The Government proposes to grant "discreet assistance through modification of the customs tariffs to those industries susceptible to erecting themselves strongly in our economic structure," General Uriburu declared. He pointed out that the stimulation of truly national industries will permit the elaboration of raw materials on Argentine soil. General Uriburu made clear that care would be exercised not to assist industries that draw capital from more productive channels, thus injuring the mass of consumers.

The country, by reason of its population, capital and increasing technical capacity, has already arrived at the stage where through the production of meat and cereals alone it is "not able to continue sustaining vigorous and coördinated development of national economy," General Uriburu said. "Nevertheless we continue subordinated to foreign markets which permit or prohibit at will the prime materials offered in exchange for their manufactured articles."

General Uriburu declared that he proposes to substitute for the subordinate relationship one of "reciprocal interdependence which, far from destroying our trade, will make it more active and more intense with advantageous commercial treaties."

PRESIDENT ORDERS INVENTORY

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 23 (AP)—Following the procedure of business houses in changing management, Arturo Araujo, the new engineer President of the Republic of El Salvador, who took office Feb. 10, is having a complete inventory taken of the property of the Republic. Expert accountants are working on the inventory of all real estate, machinery and fixtures owned by the Government. They will report March 1.

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It makes a nice trial package, or you can buy a quantity of them to sell as souvenirs of your old-fashioned New England supper. The Friend's Boston Souvenir Package contains a small can of beans (generous individual serving) and a real bean pot in which to warm and serve them . . . postpaid 25 cents.

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BANK OFFICERS WARNED TO PUT HOUSES IN ORDER

Comptroller Says Government Will Surely Act If They Do Not

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Power to summarily remove bank officers will be sought as the Government's answer to incompetent bank management unless men of finance put their own banking houses in order, John W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, warned the Central States Bank Management Conference, in session here.

The conference represents 48 per cent of the entire bank resources of the country, officials stated. It is meeting at a time when a subcommittee of the Senate under Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, is investigating banking practices with the purpose of determining why 1326 banks failed last year—one out of every 18 in the nation.

Mr. Pole reminded the 1000 or more bank officials that he had just added his voice to the words of earlier comptrollers of currency, in testimony before the Glass Committee, asking further federal authority to deal with bank mismanagement and incompetency. At the present time, he said, "public officers sometimes see banks in the hands of men who will eventually wreck the institution—and can do nothing except remonstrate, until the bank reaches a state of insolvency."

If bankers themselves fail to rid themselves of selfish and sinister elements, Mr. Pole solemnly warned, "there will certainly be new legislation, perhaps both state and national, for the removal of unsound management by government action."

"In the nearly 70 years' operation of the national banking system," Mr. Pole continued, "Congress has not seen fit to confer upon any executive agency the power summarily to remove from office bank officers who might be engaged in practices which are inimical to the welfare of the bank. Several controllers of the currency have in the past recommended the grant of such authority and I myself recently indicated to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency that such a statutory enactment might prove beneficial, particularly as a restraining influence."

A national bank may itself be sued for the forfeiture of its charter when the board of directors violates the provisions of a banking statute, Mr. Pole added, but this remedy is so violent that it has only been used once. "In any case," he added, "its enforcement would mean the closing of the bank, whereas an intermediate penalty such as the removal of its officers might be enforced early enough to save the bank and to put it in good hands."

Thomas Day Thacher, Solicitor of the United States, speaking on "Strengthening Bankruptcy Laws," said that in the fiscal year 1930 $1,000,000,00 in debts were tied up in bankruptcy. This figure, he said, was taken from cases which largely originated before the business depression set in. In the past 10 years the annual figures have been steadily mounting. Searching for causes, Mr. Thacher indicated laxity in the law as a probable explanation.

Employment Study Is Urged at Albany

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26—A study, by a special legislative commission, of unemployment problems, old-age relief and assurance against disability is proposed in a bill by Seabury C. Mastick (R.), Senator of Pleasantville, introduced yesterday.

Mr. Mastick was chairman of the special committee that prepared the State's present program of old-age security and is also head of a special committee working on revision of the tax system.

He proposes a commission of nine members for the survey, the appointments being divided equally between the Governor and the Republican Senate and Assembly leaders. The commission would be empowered to conduct hearings in this country and in Europe and study methods of establishing unemployment reserves and voluntary or compulsory methods of unemployment insurance.

Consideration would be given to formation of reserves set up through contributions for old-age relief, as well as to methods of caring for the problem of disability.

SHAW'S BRASS PLATE MADE CHAPLIN QUAKE

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Ten years ago when the literati were just beginning to discover that Charlie Chaplin was a "genius," the movie clown mounted G. Bernard Shaw's doorstep, saw the playwright's name staring boldly from a glittering brass plate, turned tail and ran.

Today he disclosed that he had confessed that misadventure to Mr. Shaw when they met for the first time yesterday at a luncheon given by Lady Astor.

It was while he waited to ring Mr. Shaw's doorbell, he said, that a boy with an autograph book in his hand followed him up the steps. Mr. Chaplin turned quickly and the boy ran. In a moment Charlie was going after him.

"Why did you run away?" Mr. Shaw demanded.

"Purely a case of follow the leader," said Mr. Chaplin.

"I'm nobody to be afraid of," Mr. Shaw replied, chuckling in his beard.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Esther M. Page, Portland, Me.
Grace Blair, Wood-Ridge, N. J.
Anita E. Woodruff, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alfred Stern, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Nan Butterfield, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mrs. N. May Davis, New York City.
Mrs. E. G. Crossley, North Abington, Mass.
E. G. Crossley, North Abington, Mass.
Anita R. Carrera, Quincy, Mass.
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FASHION FABRICS—FIRST FLOOR

Household Arts and Crafts

Ukrainian Handicraft Revived in Western Canada

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edmonton, Alta.

WHEN in olden days a Ukrainian maiden unbraided her hair and put on the peremitka of the bride, custom demanded that she take to her new home all the linen necessary for its equipment. At least six changes of bed and table linen were expected, as well as feather ticks, pillows, coverlets, tapestries, and clothing.

Fields of flax and fleeces shorn from the family flock contributed the raw materials to which Marusya turned for her trousseau. Flax was converted into tow, wool was carded, both were spun, woven and embroidered in the home. Gay colors were produced with vegetable dyes. The result was linen that wore almost a lifetime, embroideries and tapestries that never faded, and garments of sturdy quality.

Within the last 30 years great numbers of Ukrainians have emigrated to Canada. The census of 1926 showed approximately 150,000 Ukrainian settlers in western Canada alone.

In their whole-hearted if sometimes mistaken endeavor to become Canadians, the younger Ukrainians grew scornful of old arts, old customs, and their mothers' headshawls. Brilliant tapestries which adorned the old Ukrainian homes found no favor in the eyes of youth since they were not seen on the walls of British Canadian homes. Cheap modern embroidery supplanted the picturesque Ukrainian embroideries, in the trousseaux of the transplanted brides. Instead of finding a place in the mosaic of a new country, Ukrainian art was being lost. Only the older women clung to their spinning wheels and looms.

Several Sources of Revival

Within the last few years, however, there has been a definite effort in western Canada to receive interest in handicraft. In this the Ukrainian settlers are taking a keen interesrt. One of the factors contributing to this renewed interest was an appeal to the national pride of the younger Ukrainians. A Ukrainian ballet master visited Canadian cities to teach his compatriots the art of the Ukrainian ballet. He insisted that each dancer possess a Ukrainian costume typical of that part of the Ukraine from which the wearer or the wearer's family came. As a result many girls have learned to embroider the gay sorochka, quaint apron, and elaborate jacket prominent in their costume.

In the meantime other influences were at work. Members of western branches of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild arranged exhibitions at which Ukrainian work was well represented. The Government of Alberta has a district worker, Miss Hanka Romanchych, a cultured Ukrainian woman with headquarters in a large district settled almost entirely by Ukrainians, who among other duties encourages the women to cling to their national arts and adapt their skill to modern usages, such as the ornamentation of tea and luncheon cloths, towels, and dress trimming.

In 1928-29-30, the Canadian Pacific Railway sponsored exhibitions of the work of new Canadians in connection with the Great West-Canadian Folkdance, Folksong, Handicraft Festivals held in Winnipeg, Regina, and Calgary. At each of these the Ukrainians had elaborate displays.

More recently the Canadian National railways arranged a series of competitions in community progress in communities of European origin in western Canada. Arts and crafts constitute one of the five phases of community work considered. Several of the communities competing are largely populated with Ukrainians.

Another influence is the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada which has a large membership and is encouraging the Ukrainian women to blend the art of the old land with life in the new.

Local Characteristics

Ukrainian needlework is characteristic of the provinces of the Ukraine and the industries carried on there. In the highlands stock raising is the chief industry, so wool is used extensively, and many bright colors are seen in the embroidery. Linen and cotton are favored in the lowlands where peasants cultivate the land, and fewer colors are used in the embroidery, red and black predominating.

The old Ukrainian embroidery is almost solid; the modern has a lighter effect. Some designs are floral, but most are conventional, carried out in cross-stitch. The use of beads is of modern significance. In the embroideries, cloths, and glass beadwork, there is such an æsthetic play of colors that though each individual color may be glaring the whole has a picturesque and harmonious effect. This is particularly apparent in the tapestries, the individual colors in which are frequently startling.

The influence of the early Persian, Egyptian, Arabian and Byzantine traders who crossed the Ukraine when traveling overland to Russia is occasionally seen in the work.

The Ukrainian woman's national costume, worn at some of their church festivals in western Canada, as well as by the dancers, consists of a white linen sorochka or shirt, the skirt of which serves as a petticoat, a skirt of colored cloth gathered or pleated, very full, an embroidered apron, a woven belt, sleeveless jacket, and headdress of flowers and ribbon. The sorochka is elaborately embroidered on the sleeves and around the neck, and usually has a little embroidery on the front. The lowland maiden's jacket is made of velvet, usually black, or of some fabric, embroidered in silk, beads, and sequins. The highlander's jacket is of felt or skins, or a heavy woolen fabric, adorned with embroidery, an appliqué of colored leather inlaid with beads and eyelets, and with tiny tassels of colored wool, and is bordered with fur. The highlander's apron is frequently woven of wool.

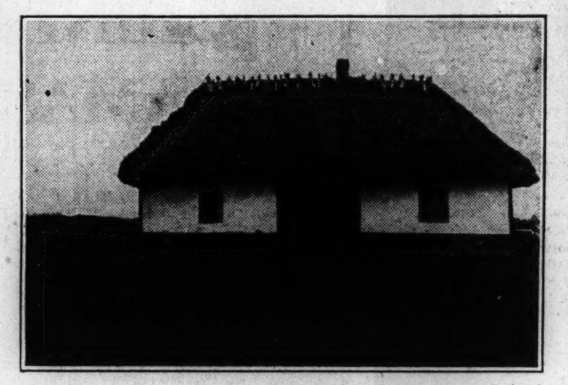
Carvings, Some Colored

Wood carving is developed in highly artistic form among the Hutzuls or highland shepherds, and many fine examples of this are found in the Ukrainian homes of western Canada. In this, as in all the decorative art of the Ukraine, two fundamental types are used: a geometric pattern with crossed straight and broken lines, and a natural pattern which is modeled after parts of plants. Color is sometimes introduced in the lines after they are cut, and beads and sequins inlaid.

The Hutzuls also make musical instruments, such as flutes, which they love to play, and this art has also been transplanted to Canada, where these instruments are heard at Ukrainian gatherings.

Associated Screen News, Ltd. Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railroad

Display of Ukrainian Handicraft at the Great West-Canadian Folk Dance, Folk Song Handicraft Festival, Held in Calgary in 1930, Arrangements for Which Were Made by the Canadian Pacific Railway, Assisted by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Edmonton Branch. The Hooked Rugs in the Upper Left of the Picture Are Not Ukrainian Work, but the Other Pieces Illustrate the Gayety and Beauty of the Embroideries From This Part of the World. This Old World Art Is Being Revived Among the Ukrainian Settlers of Western Canada.



Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railroad

A Few Years Ago Such Houses as This Dotted the Ukrainian Settlements. Now They Have Been Almost Universally Supplanted by Frame Dwellings. The House Depicted Is Built of Logs, Plastered on the Outside and Whitewashed. The Roof Is Thatched and the Little Bundles Resembling Bunches of Faggots Along the Top Are Sticks Firmly Arranged to Keep the Thatch in Place.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

ONE of the most frequent exclamations heard in conversation is, "I don't know where the time goes," or "Where has this winter gone to?" Would it not introduce a note of surprise and challenge to such a remark if someone should say: "I know just where my time has gone; in a very few minutes I could tell you just how I have spent the hours of this winter, where the leaks have occurred, and how I am going to check them in the future"?

Keeping a definite account of each hour, half and quarter hour during a busy day will be a tiresome and time-devouring task, and may lead toward, rather than away from, discouragement. I have, however, discovered what is for me a pleasant and quick way of keeping a fairly accurate account of each day's activities.

For several years I have kept an appointment book, but until a few weeks ago it had never occurred to me that this book could be used in any way except as a reminder of coming events and possibly as a record of activities outside of my home in which I had taken part or which I had enjoyed.

One day I was looking back over the pages of my 1930 appointment book, to ascertain the date of a certain event, and I found myself wishing that I knew more about those hours of 1930; just how many had been devoted to housework, how many to reading, and so on.

The pages of the book that I have are divided into sections, one section for every fifteen minutes of the day from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., two full lines being left at the bottom of each page on which to record evening affairs. There is a full page for every day. I now note in pencil such coming appointments as I wish to remember and at the close of each day I fill in with ink all the sections for that day. It takes but a few moments each evening and affords me much satisfaction to be able to look over the record of a week or a month and find there something of accomplishment, probably something which proved wasteful or futile and to learn from these records a better way in which to add to the fullness of my own life and to contribute to the richness of other lives.

This personal 15-minute record may be a very intimate matter. It happens that, at present, I feel that my home management schedule does not need much readjustment—35 years of keeping house should teach one something of simplification and efficiency—and so my housework time is not itemized; it appears as "housework" with ditto marks through the number of sections taken up by that part of my day's work. Sometime, however, I am going to note bed-making, in definite sections and see if I cannot, by practice and thought, erase some of the ditto marks given to that activity.

Reading is my "besetting sin," and so I note just what I have read, and how much time was spent in this way, and am trying to give to this part of my record only those sections which it should rightfully claim and to be sure that my reading is all along constructive and broadening lines.

At least four hours of each of my days must be given to writing. If I cheat on those hours I must find out why and apply the remedy. I must decide whether filing, reading correspondence, organizing material and doing research work can be honestly placed in those sections where "writing" appears.

Oh, its great fun, this appointment book. Occasionally it seems an arbitrary mentor, but it is usually so friendly, and always it is there to answer the question "Where has the time gone?"

Using Tomato Pulp

The popular tomato cocktail, when home-made, leaves the problem of economical use of the pulp. There are more than 20 excellent ways to utilize this appetizing food. The following suggestions will lead the ingenious cook to many more:

Scallop the tomato pulp. Use it in combination with various vegetables, with scrambled eggs, with omelets, with crabs or shrimps; in many soups, and such sauces as brown sauce, Italian tomato sauce, and the like. In hash, stews, meat cakes, with round steak, meats en cassefole, with liver, with spaghetti, macaroni, noodles; in cooked cereals, Spanish rice, Italian chop suey, tomato griddle cakes and with baked meats.

A Bathroom Shelf

A DRESSING TABLE in the bathroom is a great convenience. Many bathrooms, however, are too small to contain a dressing table. For them a satisfactory substitute is a wide shelf attached to the wall. It should be placed at table-height if there is room for a small stool before it; otherwise, at a convenient height for use when standing. It will take up no extra space in the room if it is put above a radiator, a clothes hamper, or something of that kind. Or it may be made triangular so it will fit into a corner, thus taking up very little room. An ideal shelf is made of a single board ¾ of an inch thick, 15½ inches wide and 28 inches long. But if necessary it can be made of narrow boards fitted smoothly and closely together, while a width of no more than 10 or 12 inches and a length of 20 inches will suffice.

It should be attached securely to the wall, which can be done by placing a bracket of wood or metal underneath each end. A molding standing half an inch high around the top of the shelf in front and at both ends has been found desirable, as it prevents articles from slipping off.

On this shelf there should be a box with a lid. It should stand in the middle of the shelf against the wall, and it should have two tacks driven through its bottom into the shelf, to keep it always in place. Also it should have a tiny brass knob screwed into its cover near its front edge, so one can get at the contents easily and quickly. In this covered box may be kept such things as one does not wish to have exposed to dust or steamy air.

When this shelf, its supports, and its box have been painted to correspond with an attractive color scheme in woodwork or walls, it looks very decorative. If the woodwork and walls are painted ivory color, with cream and orange for decoration, make the entire dressing shelf ivory color, but paint the inside of the little box orange.

A dressing shelf of this kind takes ornamentation very easily, and may be as elaborate as one wishes. One handsome enough for any bathroom will perhaps have rising against the wall at its back a smartly cut, decorative wooden piece, while a fancy apron of wood will come below its front and side edges. And all the wood will be lacquered, perhaps in vermilion with black for trimming, provided these two colors are repeated elsewhere in the room. Plate glass will cover the entire top of the shelf, and instead of one box there may be two, one on each end, and both of them will be covered with black lacquer and lined with either gold or silver paint.

A mirror should hang above the shelf. If its frame is a plain one, paint or decorate it to match the shelf, so the two will look as if they belonged together.

Avocado Recipes

Ribbon Sandwiches

Mash the pulp of an avocado to a smooth paste and add enough soft butter to make it spread easily. Season it with salt, a dash of cayenne and either lemon or onion juice. Spread this thickly on alternating slices of white and brown bread. Wrap the stack in waxed paper, cover with a damp cloth and place a weight on it. When the butter has hardened, slice in ribbon sandwiches.

Hors d'Œuvres

Use small rounds or triangles of bread. Make a paste of avocado pulp and mayonnaise and season it with salt and lemon juice. Spread this on the bread and decorate with sliced stuffed olives, pimiento, paprika, egg-yoke put through a ricer, stars cut from pickled beets, or caviar. Place these on a large decorative platter or tray if they are to be passed as hors d'œuvres for a party or upon small individual plates if used as canapés for a luncheon.

Tulip Salad

Select four small tomatoes of uniform size, cut them in quarters or fifths almost down to the step to form the petals. Drain and chill. Mash the pulp of an avocado, add to it ½ cupful of finely-chopped celery, 1 small onion (if liked), salt and a sufficient quantity of thick mayonnaise to keep the mass stiff. Part the petals of the tomato flowers, heap the avocado in the center of each flower, place the tomatoes on green leaves on salad plates, and serve them at once.

One hostess who was entertaining a few friends at luncheon served avocado tulip salad as a bright contrasting note for a green service, and made place cards, which also served as favors, from narrow strips of pale green linen doubled to form napkin rings and marked with the red-turning juice of the avocado seed, the name of each guest. The rings were secured by small snaps.

Useful Rubber Mats

An occasional trip through the five and ten cent stores will reveal endless possibilities for the thrifty housewife, for suggestions present themselves on every hand, things to "try out" that have perhaps never been thought of before. A variety of possibilities seemed to show forth recently in a huge stack of rubber mats varying in size from 8 x 15 inches to those large enough for an average-size door mat.

Where the kitchen sink is used as the dish pan, place the small rubber suction pad over the drain, then lay one of the rubber pads mentioned above, across the bottom of the sink. This serves to break the sound, and is easier on both dishes and sink.

These rubber mats also make excellent treads for the basement stairs, especially desirable where there are many feet going back and forth, and more quiet is necessary.

Such rubber mats in the larger sizes are a protection to the floor in closets, serving as a place to set wet shoes or galoshes as well as umbrellas.

In this same section of such "department" stores are to be found rubber kneeling pads, of light weight and in varying colors. These are useful when one finds it necessary to wipe or wax the floors on hands and knees.

Candies Easily Made at Home

Walnut Taffy

TO 2 pounds (4 cupfuls) of granulated sugar add 1 pound (¾ of a cupful) of corn sirup and 1 cupful of water. Cook to 252 degrees Fahr. in winter and 2 degrees higher in summer, then add 1 cupful of fresh broken walnut meats and flavor with only a few drops of vanilla. Pour into cold, oiled tins and cool quickly. When the candy is cool enough to handle, pull it on a candy hook until it is light and fluffy. Cut into small pieces on buttered plates or wrap in waxed paper.

Mexican Penuchi

To 1 pound (2 cupfuls) of brown sugar add ¼ of a cupful of molasses and ¾ of a cupful of cold water. Cook to 240 degrees Fahr., remove from the fire and leave standing five minutes, then beat and add ½ of a pound of pecan meats. As the candy begins to set, push it off by spoonfuls with a knife to form patties on waxed paper. By setting the pan over hot water the candy may be kept of spreading consistency while the work is being finished.

Turkish Fruit Paste

In ¾ of a cupful of cold water soften for five minutes 3 tablespoonfuls of gelatine. Bring to a boil 1 cupful of sugar and 3 cupfuls of water, stir in the gelatine and cook for 25 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire and add the grated rind and juice from an orange and a lemon. Return to the fire, cook a minute longer, then turn into a tin wet with ice water. Leave over night, then cut the candy into squares and roll in powdered sugar. Chopped fruit or nuts may be added when the sirup begins to set.

Brown Sugar Caramels

Melt in a saucepan 2½ tablespoonfuls of butter, then add 2 cupfuls of brown sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of molasses and ½ of a cupful of milk. Bring to a boil and add 4 squares of unsweetened chocolate, stirring until the chocolate is melted, then leave the candy to boil, 240 degrees Fahr. in winter, 242 degrees Fahr. in summer, until it forms a firm ball when tried in cold water. Add 1 teaspoonful of vanilla, turn into a buttered tin to form a sheet about ¾ of an inch thick, and when cool cut into ¾-inch squares. Wrap each cube in waxed paper if they are not for immediate use.

Divinity Fudge

To 2 pounds of granulated sugar and a pinch of salt add 1 cupful of water, 1 tablespoonful of vinegar and 1 cupful of corn sirup. Put the candy thermometer into the mixture and bring the sirup to a boil; cook to 260 degrees Fahr. by the thermometer. Lacking a thermometer, cook until a few drops in the bottom of a cup of cold water are a little too hard to form into a ball. Pour the boiling sirup slowly over the well-beaten whites of 4 eggs, add 2 cupfuls of walnut or pecan meats and flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla. When the candy begins to stiffen, drop it in spoonfuls on heavy waxed paper, working quickly so all can be finished before the mixture hardens in the pan. Pack in air-tight tin boxes or cans.

A Novel Centerpiece

During a time when few flowers were available a young girl solved the problem of a centerpiece for the breakfast-nook table by making a seashell pool. She procured a flat glass dish from the 10-cent store, filled it with water and placed in it bits of rose-colored seaweed, small varicolored shells, bits of opalescent mother-of-pearl from abalone shells, and a few hard bright red seeds from laurel pods. These lovely colors flashed in the sunlight and gleamed in iridescent tones by candle light.

Sometimes the pool floats a single flat bloom and its leaf, such as an althea, violet or cosmos. By using a flower holder, a tuft or greenery or blossoming sprig may be made to "grow" by the edge of such a pool, but care must be taken not to overcrowd the bowl.

If seashells are not available, bits of colored rock and bright pebbles may be substituted. The water in the pool should be kept fresh, and should the dish become ringed from the evaporation of the water, the deposit may be removed with a cut lemon.

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
"Uneeda Bakers"
SHREDDED WHEAT
WITH ALL THE BRAN OF THE WHOLE WHEAT

THE HOME FORUM

In the Day of the Horse

FORTY-FIVE years ago there was published in Massachusetts a little book entitled, "The Road and the Roadside." It was no doubt reasonably widely read, for it was a good little book and must have found many to enjoy it among those who traveled the roads and loved the roadsides. Then, as is the way with good little books, it was read by fewer and fewer people, gradually retired from public view, and settled down in a public library. At long intervals somebody took it out, as I did recently; but the last time it had been on such a vacation was in November, 1927, and the time before that was in August, 1911. So I assume that you who happen to glance at the beginning of this article have very likely never happened upon that little book; and this backward glance may be not without interest.

Mr. Burton Willis Potter, who wrote it, was, to use a now familiar but then unknown phrase, "owner and operator" of a horse-drawn vehicle, writing for other such owners and operators. It was still the day of the horse, though, as he noticed, "motor cars and elevated railroads are making their appearance in the centres of civilized life, and the bicycle and tricycle are familiar objects on all great thoroughfares." But this shadow of coming change did not disturb him, and, for all I know, he may have learned to ride a bicycle, or, less adventurous, have acquired a tricycle. "Should human ingenuity," quoth he, "discover any new modes of conveying persons and property over the public ways, or of transmitting intelligence along the same, no doubt the highway law will be found applicable to all the needs of advancing civilization." He was such a man, I like to think, as the poet had in mind when he wrote of somebody else:

"Horses he loved, and laughter, and the sun."

Being of this jocund spirit, Mr. Potter, as he drove his jolly horse about country, was also an optimist. "Every improvement in the means of locomotion," said he, "benefits mankind morally and intellectually as well as materially." Yet I cannot but suspect, could he ride about today in even the finest example of our improved means of locomotion, that he would think the roads used to be not so good but the roadsides used to be better. And for both these changes the improved means of locomotion is largely responsible.

Yet think not, Reader, that I am about to criticize your automobile. I drive one myself; am grateful to it for much otherwise unobtainable pleasure; proud of it (as such pride goes) when it behaves nimbly and well; ashamed of it when I see it advertised on a roadside billboard. (Those who erect those structures, I have somewhere read, prefer to have them called "outdoor bulletins." But billboards they are, large, opaque erections interposing impertinent information and Brobdingnagian pictures of otherwise charming young women between the road and the landscape.) As I turn the pages of "The Road and the Roadside" I find it pleasant to see the roadside uninterruptedly and not between one billboard and the next. "If he has taste for domestic and pastoral scenery," wrote Mr. Potter, speaking of and for his contemporaries, "it is gratified as he views the green pastures and meadows, the waving grass fields, and the occasional gleam of water through foliage . . . When the road leads him into the mountains or in sight of them, he is charmed by their majesty and awed by their sublimity . . . He is not merely a spectator of the panorama of nature, but a participator in it. He experiences the country as he passes through—tastes it, feels it, absorbs it."

Not that all travelers were like that; then, as now, there were the indifferent, marshaling in their numbers the kind of person who, "living in the midst of the most beautiful natural scenery, is not charmed by anything he sees on the earth or in the sky. To him all nature is like an empty barnyard, in which there is nothing to inspire him with a noble thought or stir him with a generous emotion."

Even in those days I suspect that here and there such an indifferent had allowed an advertisement of this or that to be plastered or painted on the side of his barn. But there was then no organized industry devoted to making the traveling public taste, feel, and absorb advertisements. Nor, I think, would Mr. Potter take pleasure in our frequent roadside invitation to pause and tempt coy appetite with a Frankfurter sausage.

So Mr. Potter drives his horse, forty-five years ago; and ever and anon he passes by some dwelling "where the charms of culture have been added to the charms of nature" and "by kind treatment a grass-plot before the door has become a refreshing piece of verdure." No red light, flashing at intersecting ways, constrained him to say a restraining "Whoa" to faithful Dobbin until the light turned to green and invited him to say an encouraging "Giddap." The thought is whimsical, and I apologize to Mr. Potter for calling his horse a Dobbin. Sometimes he met a bicycle or a tricycle, maybe a youth and maiden enthusiastically pedaling a tandem; but the nearest he came to seeing a filling station was an occasional watering trough or fountain to replenish Dobbin. Nowadays village improvement societies plant flowers in abandoned watering troughs.

Yet the horse, after all, was something like the automobile, and the footman (as Mr. Potter calls him) was none other than our contemporary pedestrian. It behooved each to look out for the other both in fraternal consideration and canny self-interest. Mr. Potter, to be sure, need carry no license, Dobbin no registration number. If attached to a sleigh, however, Dobbin must jingle at least three bells so that all endangered footmen could hear him coming. "Every one who travels upon a public thoroughfare," wrote Mr. Potter, "is bound to drive with care and discretion, and to have an ordinarily gentle and well-trained horse." So today it is one of the rules that every motorist should have a gentle and well-trained automobile. Then as now, I notice, the matter of speed was considered highly important, but the definition of speed remained somewhat debatable.

"Another duty which every driver is bound to observe," says Mr. Potter, "is to drive at a moderate rate of speed . . . But it does not follow that a man may not drive a well-bred and high-spirited horse at a rapid gait . . . for it has been held that it cannot be said, as matter of law, that a man is negligent who drives a high-stepping and lively-spirited horse at a rate of ten miles an hour in a dark night." As for the footman, theirs, says Mr. Potter, is "a right of way to cross the highway on every proper occasion, but when convenient they should pass upon crosswalks, and in so doing shall look out for teams; for it is as much their duty, on crossing a street, to look out for teams, as it is the duty of drivers to be vigilant in not running over them."

It was so on week days, and so on Sunday; for "they may travel on the Lord's day for all purposes of necessity or charity; and they may also take short walks in the public highways on Sundays, simply for exercise or to take the air, and even to call to see friends on such walks. . . ."

Truly, it has been a pleasure to read "The Road and the Roadside," and so revisit in imagination that quieter time. Your friend on whom you went to call on Sunday would probably be at home, of a summer Sunday, on his hospitable piazza. Now and then a Mr. Potter might go by driving a Dobbin. And over you and your friend and the piazza and the Mr. Potter and the Dobbin would have been, though you little suspected it, a kind of peacefulness which, quite naturally, may by now be reduced to a minimum in a world of so-called high pressure salesmanship and ever-present advertisement. One lives in another age, so different that "The Road and the Roadside," though not a very old book, reads in places as quaintly as if the spelling were archaic. But one lives also in an age which shows signs of a time to come when the amenities of human life will be better and more widely appreciated, an age already a little weary of noise and go-getterness, becoming a little conscious that a primrose by the river's brim is more attractive than the most "artistic" of outdoor bulletins. So perhaps, after all and given time enough, Mr. Potter was right in thinking that "every improvement in the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually as well as materially."

R. B.

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Sorrento

(Victoria, Australia)

You look into the bay's blue eyes
All day,
And they look after you
Turn where you may.

Outside your door the ti-tree blooms
All spring,
And to your hands the she-oak children
Cling.

And white, so white, the gypsy paths
You tread,
The larks singing sweetly
Over your head.

Some days a wreath of wattle gold
You wear,
The breeze's fingers
Running through your hair.

Behind you rolls the breakers'
Muffled boom,
Along your ocean shore
Round the coomb.

In front, low at your feet,
The wavelets play.
You look into the bay's blue eyes
All day.

VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU.

Chile's "Gloria del Sol"

Two years or so ago Clarence Elliott, a plant hunter of international experience, landed at the sunny port of Valparaiso, and took a stroll about the market place. Chile is a country where everyone has the flower habit, whether rich or poor, young or old. Bouquets of scented blossoms are sent to acquaintances as casually as one would leave a card, and great bunches of beautiful flowers are offered for sale and bought at thousands of railway stations. . . .

So the botanist turned his steps to the stalls where flower sellers displayed their wares, certain at least of a brilliant sight; and he observed the invasion into the gardens of Chilean flower growers of such Old World favorites as carnations and dahlias. Nothing more, he thought at first, for the man who seeks scarce and unknown plants as eagerly as the big game hunter searches for a rare quadruped. But suddenly a spray of exquisite blooms, dainty, dancing on light stems, met his delighted eyes. These flowers were bright, clear mauve-blue, shading to white in the middle, where golden stamens formed a cluster; the six petals of each bloom lay wide open, with the hue deepening at the outer edges to a true blue; and these outer edges were lightly frilled. Each flower stood on a firm little wiry stem, attached to a main stalk. Whole sprays often carry five to nine flowers, and the scent is delicious. Enchanted with his find, Mr. Elliott asked the Chilean flower seller where the plants grew. Two hundred miles away, in the mountain said she, and at the same time strongly advising the botanist to buy dahlias instead! This was his introduction to the "Glory of the Sun"—Chile's Gloria del Sol. . . .

It was, then, a worth-while plant to hunt; and far away in the green, craggy foothills of the high Andes of Chile he went, crossing deserts and ascending to an altitude of more than ten thousand feet.

Suddenly he found what he was seeking, "on a sun-drenched slope at the base of a range of foothills, the most astounding flower pageant I ever saw or expect to see," he said afterwards. "It grew by the million for a mile or so, abruptly stopped, and then, after a barren stretch of several miles, the hillsides were again a paradise of blue."

Next came the problem, could the bulbs be transported to another climate, and induced not only to bloom but to form seeds or multiply bulbs? They could and they did. Hundreds of the little bulbs, about the size of snowdrops, were lifted from their cradles, some six inches deep, on the Andean slopes of Chile, and shipped far afield for careful tending. Some, brought to England, were expected to flower twelve months after the September when they were seen in full beauty in Chile. But, in spite of coaxing and care and every attention in the way of heating, lighting and soil, not a sign of life was shown until England's own springtime came around again. Then, in April, eighteen months after they had last flowered, the "Glory of the Sun" emerged in bright fragrant loveliness, a revelation of delight to all lovers of sweet blossoms. A bouquet of them taken by steamer to New York and thence by train to San Francisco, arrived fresh and dainty, as though they had just been gathered from their native homes on the emerald slopes of the South American Andes.

Cultivation has been rewarded by a yield of blooms even finer than the discoverer observed on the foothills of the Andes. "They actually enjoy captivity," he says, "and have already improved under cultivation, the bright color, size and perfume of the flowers grown thousands of miles from the real home of the 'Glory of the Sun' proving finer than those first found in Chile. It is fairly safe to predict that in a few years the flower will be sold to the million by the million; and to introduce a plant which achieves that result is, or should be, the ambition of every plant collector."—L. E. ELLIOTT, in *Pan American Magazine.*

Manhattan Architecture

(Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow)

Beauty that was and is and is to be;
Beauty, whose final triumph none can stay!
The beauty of tomorrow from today
Surely is seen by him with eyes to see;
Beauty, not static; beauty, large and free;
Beauty alive, of bold, untrammeled grace,
Expressed in plastic mediums which trace
In line and mass truth and sincerity.

There is one beauty of the fragile flowers;
Another of the far-off stars which shine
Alike on Parthenon and Gothic shrine;
And a new beauty of transcendent towers
Rising to form one Beauty of the Whole,
Manhattan's vision and her ultimate goal!

DONALD BAIN.

The Temple of Olympian Zeus, Athens, Greece. From a Charcoal Drawing by Monroe North

The Emigrant Train

The course of the travellers led down the valley of the Horseshoe Creek directly toward the trail. Between this emigrant route and the butte, as in fact between Laramie Peak and the North Platte, lay a rolling country, broken with hills and the dry beds of rivers and forming the common roving grounds of buffaloes, deer and antelopes. Through this somewhat sterile region, whose burnt and scanty grasses, and occasional sprinklings of rare, bright-colored flowers were now hidden by night, the travellers held to their steady gait, their horses' hoofs falling as noiselessly upon the sandy soil as if shod with velvet.

Later a pale amber glow in the far horizon indicated the speedy rising of the moon. Kit Carson and his companions rode on slowly, watching the glow increase and change to a silvery hue, and then the luminary ascended wholly above the distant hills, bright, fair and unclouded.

The dim starlight was exchanged for the softer, fuller radiance of the moon, and the horsemen swept their glances anew over the wide, rolling plains.

To the east, a bright, flaming light was suddenly observed, not more than half a mile distant, in Bitter Creek Valley, and evidently on the bank of the stream.

"What is that?" inquired Hubert, a bit uneasily. "A fire!"

"Yonder fire belongs to an emigrant train," answered Kit Carson. "Do you not see the outlines of the circle of wagons? Let us advance at once boldly. We shall encounter friends."

He spurred his horse and dashed on furiously toward the distant fire. . . . As they neared the red and flaming light, they beheld forms flitting about it—forms which, by the attire, they knew belonged to white men.

As they approached still nearer, they saw that the encampment was indeed one of emigrants. About thirty long, canvas-covered wagons, upon whose white tops the light glanced with pleasing, rosy effect, were at one side of the great camp fire, gathered into a circle, the rear ends of the wagons turned outwards. In the center of this circle were gathered, according to emigrant customs, the cattle and horses of the company safely corralled.

Evidently the emigrants had continued their journey along into the cool of the spring evening and had but recently halted. The fires—for the one great fire had resolved itself into several smaller ones, on closer view—were surrounded by delightfully picturesque groups; men in their shirt-sleeves, women with dresses tucked up, and merry, frolicsome children, who tossed and rolled about among the tall, thin prairie grasses in wanton, heedless glee.

The travellers paused a moment to look upon the happy, busy scene, and then Kit Carson led the way to the camp.—From "Kit Carson's Trail," by LEON LEWIS.

IN MIDSUMMER, when the sun is about to drop behind the mountains that form the western slope of the Plain of Attica, the Acropolis at Athens casts a long shadow that gradually stretches out over the city and finally reaches a large open tract in the center of which we find one of the most impressive ruins of antiquity. Slowly, under the influence of the shadow, the great marble columns turn from golden brown to gray green. For a moment the tops of the columns are still bathed in sunlight—but the shadow creeps up, up, and all is now in shade.

A few miles beyond, the Hymettus mountains, still touched by the last rays of the sun, are an indescribable rose tone. But watch for a moment and you will see them turn slowly to lavender and finally to a dark blue and then to disappear entirely as they fuse into the sky as when darkness falls.

Almost three-quarters of a million times the golden light from the setting sun has thus touched the great marble columns of the Temple of Olympian Zeus.

We call it the Temple, but, alas, it is but a fragment. Only sixteen of the original one hundred and four columns remain; thirteen of these are in one impressive group (comprising the southeast corner); two stand detached like sentinels and one has fallen to the ground. What has become of the thousands of tons of lovely Pentelic marble that comprised the finished temple is a mystery. In addition to the present columns only a few small fragments remain. Possibly at some time the temple was used as a quarry. Authentic accounts as to destruction by earthquake or the act of invaders are lacking.

Olympian Zeus was one of the largest temples of ancient Greece and was one hundred and thirty-five feet wide and three hundred and fifty-four feet long, or one hundred and twenty-six feet longer than the more famous Parthenon. The Corinthian columns are fifty-six and one-half feet high, with shafts five and one-half feet in diameter. The capitals, carved from great blocks of marble weighing many tons, are marvelous examples of the cutter's art, beautiful in design but Greco-Roman rather than pure Greek Corinthian.

The history of the temple is shrouded in mystery yet certain facts and dates are known which enable us to piece together a brief story. The temple was started by the Greek ruler Pisistratus about five hundred and thirty B. C. and he, like the builders of the Pyramids at Egypt, kept his people busy so as to prevent them giving too much thought to their dissatisfaction over the nature of his rule.

In five hundred and twenty-seven B. C., when the tyrannical rule of Pisistratus was ended, work upon the temple was probably stopped and for many centuries it stood unfinished while Athens arose to its greatest height; while Pericles inspired and built the Parthenon and other temples upon the Acropolis; while Socrates and Plato gave the world their undying wisdom and while, in turn, Athens finally declined from the glory of its Golden Age.

About one hundred and seventy-four B. C., or some three hundred and fifty-six years after it was started, work was again resumed upon the temple, this time by Antiochus, King of Syria. Athens at that time was under one of the many foreign rules that befell it after the Periclean Age. King Antiochus employed a Roman architect named Cossutius to redesign the temple "on the Corinthian order." This command comes down to us in history and seems to prove the claim of modern authorities that the temple, as originally planned, was to have been of the Doric order and thus we are confronted with another mystery because, if Pisistratus had commenced the temple according to the Doric order, all the columns which had been erected, or even started, must have been removed. Assuredly they could not have been recut while standing, as the round bases of the Corinthian were "turned" by some process unknown to us today. The Doric column has no base, the shaft itself resting upon the foundation, but the Corinthian has a base.

As has been previously said, the columns of Olympian Zeus are of Roman rather than pure Greek Corinthian which seems to be explained by the fact that Cossutius, the redesigning architect, was a Roman. Ten years were now spent upon the temple, carrying out the plans of this architect under the order of the Syrian King.

Some years later, in eighty-six B. C., Athens was captured and sacked by the Roman Sulla who did much damage throughout the city, mostly in the form of looting. He seems to have spared the temples, except a "few" of the columns of Olympian Zeus which, according to some accounts, were taken to Rome for the Capitoline Temple there. But when one sees at close range the immensity of these columns it is hard to believe that they could be moved. Indeed, modern engineers of many countries have declined to accept the responsibility of attempting to set up the present fallen column of Olympian Zeus which incidentally, is a worthy compliment to the genius of the ancient builders. We do not possess their secrets today.

At any rate Sulla seemed not inclined to enter upon further construction of the temple and nothing more was done toward completing it until Augustus, also a Roman, ordered work to be recommenced, but how extensive his operations were is not known. Still under Roman rule we find that Hadrian came to Athens in one hundred and seventeen A. D., and took great interest in the city and its people. A man of private wealth, and apparently possessing artistic appreciation, he proved to be the most lavish of all the benefactors of Athens. He built a new part of the city with handsome villas, baths and gardens and also enlarged the protecting wall to the east of the city, to say nothing of starting a water system from Marathon which was finished only recently by modern engineers. The crowning achievement of Hadrian was to complete the temple of Olympian Zeus which was finally dedicated in one hundred and twenty-nine A. D., or some six hundred and fifty-nine years after it was first started by Pisistratus. What an overwhelming sight this great marble temple must have been on that day.

February Morning

Strange as any princess
From old Japan
Peeped English February
From her filigree fan.

Gold-pearl was her hair
Edging the filigree
Of jet-black boughs on the hill,
When she looked to see

The road swept and garnished
Like fullered wool
For the delicate, wistful treading
Of her Beautiful.

And down in the valley,
Following the plough,
Like a flutter of dark and bright thoughts
Were seagull and crow.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON.

Welcome

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEARTENING indeed it is, and sweet, to come home after a long day's absence and have someone look up from book or task and give one a greeting. What a blessing such a simple act sometimes bestows! How pleasant it is in the morning when a sense of cheer is given to us by those we meet who pause a second to nod a friendly recognition! A distinguished traveler once wrote with much appreciation of the uniform courtesy shown him at a remote little inn hidden away somewhere in Japan; and he described the quiet, smiling air of a little serving maid as "something exquisite that came and went."

Courtesy can be satisfactorily expressed only as it is genuine, for courtesy springs from a stronger root than is sometimes realized—the root of all true expression and amenity, love.

With what simplicity and graciousness, qualities which are native characteristics of the truly great, the Master mingled with the humblest and neediest in the social life of his time, and gathered his disciples from fishermen and the like! He was instant in separating humanity from the false show of evil, whether it took the form of some afflictive disease, disfiguring sinfulness, or grievous want. He was constantly welcoming man's true identity, the spiritual selfhood of the Father's creating, and casting out the false, separating beliefs which keep mortals aloof and estranged from the true self, the true neighbor. His whole mighty, gracious purpose was to have all humanity share in his realization of true sonship with the Father.

Jesus' method of right thinking brought marvelous results. True thoughts, those which emanate from divine Mind, operate in human consciousness positively, dynamically, and they dispel false beliefs of selfishness, suspicion, fear, limitation—those superstitions of a material sense of existence. Mrs. Eddy has said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 252): "Christian Science classifies thought thus: Right thoughts are reality and power; wrong thoughts are unreality and powerless, possessing the nature of dreams. Good thoughts are potent; evil thoughts are impotent, and they should appear thus. Continuing this category, we learn that sick thoughts are unreality and weakness; while healthy thoughts are reality and strength."

Men and women, young people, and little children are learning through scientific thinking to receive these positive thoughts, these heralds of good, into their mental homes and there let them abide to strengthen, gladden, heal. In the acceptance of matter as substance originate all the beliefs which go to form a false sense of individuality, our own or another's. Material, perishable concepts should find no welcome, but should be met by the positive recognition of Mind's perfect, immortal ideas, which are the divinely natural expression of infinite intelligence and perfect Love.

"Love never loses sight of loveliness," Mrs. Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248). There could not be a more gracious, ennobling manner of living than to seek constantly to prove this in our intercourse with one another. How welcoming, then, would be our attitude toward our fellow men, toward each new circumstance, toward each new day! Peter used a beautiful phrase pertinent to this in one of his letters, a phrase which is the more impressive, coming as it did from that disciple of the Master who perhaps better than any other had cause to know the full significance of the words, "If so be ye have tasted that the Lord is gracious." As we have experienced divine Love's welcoming grace, how dearly should we long to reflect that blessing in warm, instant recognition of all the good another is striving to express!

With what welcoming the Master called the little ones to him! "Suffer the little children to come unto me," he said. And so divine Love welcomes our every effort to gain Love's recognition; and we find how true is Mrs. Eddy's beautiful assurance (*ibid.*, p. 518), "Love giveth to the least spiritual idea might, immortality, and goodness, which shine through all as the blossom shines through the bud."

The Honey Seller

After passing through Hermanus—short for Hermanuspetrusfontein—the road from Cape Town leaves the shore and meanders eastward alongside the lagoon. On the other side of the road is a range of rugged hills, partly grass covered, and the brilliant sunlight throws the gray and yellow of the steep rocks into strong contrast. A tiny homestead hove into view and one of the two small boys of the party essayed the information, "The man who sells honey lives there. Let's buy some!" They pull up at the clumsy wood and wire gate, and hoot.

A bearded face crowned by a peaked cap appears over the bushes and peers toward them. They hoot again and the rest of the man, clad in a striped blue and white shirt and patched trousers, emerges barefooted from the scrub. "Ons wil heuning koop" (We want to buy honey), they say. "Ja! Goed" (Yes! Good), he says. He explains that he has three varieties for sale, but their knowledge of Afrikaans is not sufficient to enable them to understand the niceties of difference, so they say, "Ons wil het sien" (We wish to see it). He answers, "Kom binne, en maak toe de hek" (Come in, and close the gate).

They walk toward the cottage while his yellow dog barks a welcome, wags his bushy tail and leads the way down the path. The man carefully places an empty box in his doorway and sets upon it three glass jars. One contains brown extracted honey, the second brown honey in the comb, and the third, white honey in the comb. The first two kinds are priced at one shilling per pound, plus eight pence for the jar; and the third is fifteen pence per pound, plus ten pence for the jar. They select the white kind. He says that that jar contains five pounds, so the total cost is seven shillings and one penny. They tender a ten-shilling note and a penny piece, and ask for three shillings change. This baffles his arithmetic. When they explain that if he takes the note only and gives three shillings change they will still owe a penny, he grasps the situation and the money and with a smile hands them the change.

The deal completed he moves the box and invites them into his house. The shack is about twelve feet long and eight feet broad. Across the one end stands a bedstead, fashioned out of packing-case wood. On another packing case stand an alarm clock and two electric torches. Above them hangs a rifle. He uses it when the baboons interfere with his hives. Next more packing cases covered with a number of new sacks. Under these he stores his honey jars because the heat beats through the galvanized iron roof and crystallizes the honey. At the other end of the room is an open fireplace with a three-legged pot doing service above a log fire. On one side of the fireplace hangs a bunch of salted fish. On the other hand next to the door stands an old deal table upon which are placed his cooking utensils and writing materials. Though rough and ready, everything is scrupulously clean and neat.

"Does he live here alone?" "Yes," he is "ongetrowd" (unmarried). He has been here now ten years alone except for his bees and his dog.

They ask what caused the fire which had left such a scar on the hillside, close to the beautiful wooded kloof down which the stream flowed. Oh, his neighbor did that because the new grass that grew after a fire was always sweeter. However, his own view is that firing the veld does more harm than good.

As they return to the car he asks whether the lady would like some flowers. He will bring some. He runs back to fetch a knife, and later returns with a bunch of red "afrikanders," white harveya, and blue agapanthus. "Red, white and blue," says he, in good English. The lady thanks him and as they drive off they say, "Ons sal weer kom" (We will come again). "Ja," shouts he, "kom weer" (Yes, come again).

Day's Rest

Orange flame and yellow
Beyond the hill's crest,
The candles of the sunset
Are burning in the west.

And out of day, beauty;
And out of dusk, peace.
The dreaming trees of winter
Sleep in robes of fleece.

The day, a gray lady,
Goes to take her rest
By candle light of sunset
That flickers in the west.

HELEN MARING

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COURTS ARE BACK IN OXCART ERA, SURVEY ALLEGES

Connecticut Fact-Finding Committee Seeks to Improve Law Enforcement

By RALPH H. WHITE
Secretary, Fact-Finding Committee for Law Enforcement in Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A first-hand survey of the courts of Connecticut for the purpose of getting at the facts of the law enforcement problem has just been completed. The results of the study reveal unmistakably that Connecticut, a very up-to-date state in many ways, in the administration of justice is back in the time of oxcarts and sailing ships.

The survey covered the dispositions of nine typical offenses in all the superior courts, courts of common pleas, and 13 city courts over a period of three years. The committee is able to supply the data which justify each assertion made in the report.

It has been frequently asserted that the cost of crime is greater than the combined expenses for running national, state and local governments. This is probably an understatement, but the average citizen has never been made to realize that his full share of this loss is deducted from his pay envelope and added to the cost of his purchases.

Industrialists, elsewhere as well as in Connecticut, have heretofore been satisfied to add the cost of crime to the price of their products rather than to take practical steps to reduce this burden. It is to be hoped that the present industrial depression will suggest the possibility of cutting down the cost of crime as one means of restoring prosperity.

Reveals Abuses

The survey reveals many abuses and absurdities and a general condition of inefficiency which could be cured or eliminated by the application of common sense and modern methods. Unfortunately, the objectionable practices are of long standing and are vigilantly guarded by the political organization in the State, and by the legal profession. It is only to the extent that this "dual control" can be made to relax its grip—its strangle hold, rather—upon our law enforcement system, that there can be any change for the better.

The political organization of Connecticut—which, it should be admitted, is no worse than those of neighboring states—feels that for self-preservation it needs to control the courts. The records of some of the courts disclose very plainly that the judges are merely servants of political supporters who expect them to keep certain bootleggers, keepers of gambling houses, and other criminals, just within the limits that public sentiment will tolerate, but not to destroy their "rackets." For all these vice trades are immensely profitable to the political machine.

Furthermore, ever since it became a state, Connecticut's public affairs and the entire process of making and enforcing its laws, have been under the control of the legal profession.

No one knows better than the legal profession what is the trouble with the law enforcement system. The main reason for the existence of many of the shortcomings and abuses of this system is that the courts are organized for the advantage and enrichment of the legal profession.

Need of Modernizing

If the administration of law should be modernized, made quick and easy, and cheap, as it is in other countries, the legal profession would be affected as the printer's trade was by the introduction of the typesetting machine. Of course, it is not to be expected that the legal profession would seek to harm itself by initiating such a movement.

That our criminal courts are run primarily in the interests of the legal profession is obvious. Court costs are assessed far below the actual expenses incurred by the town or state so that the lawyers' fees can be made the larger. Privileges of counsel are permitted in the matter of bail bonds, etc., which defeat the ends of justice while they encourage continuances, appeals and forfeitures. Ancient forms and usages are retained that are as meaningless as the incantations of the witch-doctors, but which serve to make court proceedings incomprehensible to average minds, and to impress those who pay the bills!

In addition, witnesses often are humiliated and browbeaten by attorneys during the trial merely to make a show of activitiy and to impress a client. The judge is the more reluctant to curb these abuses because he knows only too well that it may have been only a few months since he was doing the same things as a practicing attorney, and further, that in a few months he may be back in private practice, needing those same privileges in order to make a living.

So long as political expediency remains the primary qualification for appointments to the bench—and this is true in a great majority of cases—courts will never get the full support of the public, without which they cannot function properly.

Comparing the Connecticut court dispositions for the nine characteristic offenses with the dispositions of similar cases in Canada, it was found that the percentage of convictions there is always greater and the sentences imposed more severe. While in Canada three-fourths of all persons convicted for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor are sent to jail, even though they be first offenders, in this country the percentage of convictions actually committed to jail is very small.

Inasmuch as progress can be made with the law enforcement problem only to the extent that concessions can be obtained from the Connecticut bar and the controlling political organization, the first step in a program for improvement must be to reconstruct the judicial council—established to initiate judicial reforms—so that at least half the members represent the public at large rather than merely the bar association.

In like manner, the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature should not be made up entirely of members of the bar, but should represent the citizens of the State. When this has been done, the way will be opened to further reforms designed to take the court out of the clutches of the political machine and the less desirable element of the legal profession.

Gov. Roosevelt Opens the Door to New York Tammany Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

Walker such as no New York City administration has known since Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy faced the famous Lexow investigating commission in 1884. Malfeasance and misfeasance among judges and high public officials have been revealed to an extent that has ruffled even the complacency of Tammany Hall, for 10 years in continuous control of city affairs, and the Mayor, after repeated denials of wrong-doing in his official family, has been forced to admit that all is not well and has called upon leading citizens and civic bodies to help him clean house.

At the same time officials who have refused to testify freely before a grand jury lest it might incriminate them, still hold high public places, unrebuked by the Mayor. And the fact remains that any house cleaning that has been done in the prosecuting of nearly a score of cases of corruption and misgovernment has been through private, federal and state initiative, rather than by regular local machinery.

Grim Parade Since 1927

The chief exposés which, since 1927, have brought a steady parade of Tammany office-holders into court follow:

Queens Sewer Scandal—Theft of millions from the city treasury by Democratic officials.

Street Cleaning Department Pay Roll Padding—Three Democratic employees jailed.

Fee Shortage of $64,000 in City Clerk's Office — Three employees jailed.

City Trust Company Failure—State banking superintendent jailed and a General Sessions judge, both Democrats, disbarred.

Probation Department Pay Roll Case—Probation head of General Sessions Court, a Democrat, indicted.

Board of Standards and Appeals scandal—resignation of chairman, a Democrat.

Judiciary scandals—one judge sent to jail, seven resigned, a Supreme Court justice has disappeared and 11 others have been involved, including a General Sessions and a County Court judge.

Twoscore cases involving charges of police "framing" of innocent women on immorality allegations.

Milk, arson, bail-bond, building, food, laundry, window-cleaning and other rackets.

The Queens Sewer scandal was detonator for the list. Maurice E. Connolly, Democrat and borough president, and his engineer, Frederick B. Seely, conspired with John M. Phillips, contractor, and for 10 years manipulated a monopoly of the sale of sewer pipe. Mayor Walker took no public action in the case, which was prosecuted by the Attorney-General's office. Evidence showed that Phillips, who passed on before he came to trial, collected about $3,000,000 in excess of the pipe's value. The total gleanings of the trio were never determined. One-year jail sentences on Welfare Island were given Connolly and Seely in April, 1930.

Revelations of discrepancies in the street cleaning department by persons in influence there followed early in 1928, when William J. Lougheed, a stable foreman, confessed himself a participator in the taking of large sums of money through false pay rolls. Lougheed was sentenced to 1½ years in Sing Sing Prison, William J. Oswald, Bronx District Superintendent, got three to 10 years and Benjamin P. Stoeber, another stable foreman, one to two years.

Judiciary Scandals Break

Disclosure of fee shortages in the city clerk's office came almost simultaneously and resulted in an investigation by James A. Higgins, commissioner of accounts. Indictments were handed down against George E. Planson, Arthur Callanan and Alexander F. Doyle on forgery and conspiracy charges, and all three got jail sentences. Their thefts had totaled $64,398.

The State again came into the picture with the City Trust case, when Frank H. Warder, State Banking Superintendent, failed to give a convincing explanation of the bank's failure on Feb. 11, 1928. He was shown to be a corrupt public official and convicted of receiving $100,000 in bribes for permitting the insolvent company to continue operations. He was sent to Sing Sing for from five to ten years.

This case precipitated the present judiciary scandals in charges against Francis X. Mancuso, a General Sessions judge and chairman of the city trust board. He was indicted and forced to resign his judgeship, but the indictment was quashed. Mayor Walker refused to intervene. Later he promoted H. Warren Hubbard, a Tammany district leader at that time on the board of assessors and a city trust branch manager, to be commissioner of public works.

Thus, by the end of 1928, both state and city Democratic officeholders were deeply involved, and the demand for a city-wide inquiry became more insistent. Independent investigations were started, and one of these, by an afternoon newspaper, resulted in charges of irregularities in the probation department and the allegation that Edwin J. Cooley, head of the General Sessions probation bureau, had fraudulently audited his pay rolls in authorizing the controller to make payments to his sister, a Buffalo school teacher, for seven months. Mr. Cooley was acquitted.

The Board of Standards and Appeals scandal grew out of federal charges that $5000 had been paid for a filling-station permit obtained by Dr. William F. Doyle, a veterinarian, who regularly represented petitioners before the board. Testimony showed that Dr. Doyle had collected about $2,000,000 in fees from petitioners for his services during eight years. It led to the indictment of William E. Walsh, chairman of the board, by a federal grand jury for income tax irregularities and by a New York County grand jury. Mr. Walsh resigned and subsequently was acquitted. Dr. Doyle also was indicted on charges of perjury and a false income tax return, but his acquittal followed, and he is again practicing before the board.

Magistracy Under Fire

The investigation of Magistrate Albert H. Vitale, Tammany appointee, came as the result of a hold-up at a welcome-home dinner to him at which the guests included several underworld characters. Testimony revealed a $19,000 loan by the magistrate from the late Arnold Rothstein, a gambler and principal in an unsolved murder mystery. Magistrate Vitale was removed from the bench.

The case brought about a general survey of the local magistracy and a scathing presentment on conditions was handed up by the grand jury, which especially criticized Magistrates Mark Rudich, David Hirshfield, Francis X. McQuade and George P. Ewald. The two former later were absolved of charges of improper conduct on the bench.

The Vitale case is the only one in which the Walker administration was active in prosecuting, the salient facts being first brought out by the police department. It was followed by federal charges against W. Bernard Vause, county judge and prominent Brooklyn Democrat.

At the time he was appointed in 1924, Judge Vause was negotiating pier leases for the United American lines. Testimony showed that he continued these services as a judge. He resigned from the bench to face charges.

Indictments were handed down against him by federal grand juries for perjury in testimony on the distribution of a $250,000 fee alleged to have been received by him for his services with the steamship company for willful evasion of a proper amount of income tax and for grand larceny and mail fraud in the $400,000 failure of the Columbia Finance Corporation in which, it was revealed, he had been a stockholder.

In the latter connection, two further indictments were returned against him in General Sessions Court for grand larceny. He was found guilty of the federal charges of using the mails to defraud.

During the progress of the Vause case, charges were filed with the city bar association against Francis X. McQuade, for 19 years a magistrate and prominent in the New York Democracy, as the result of a court action by him to force his reinstatement as treasurer of the New York Giants Baseball Club, a position he had held jointly with his magistracy. His resignation was sent to Mayor Walker the morning he was to appear before the Appellate Division for questioning on his judicial and personal conduct.

Concurrently also Magistrate Ewald came before the court on federal charges based on his income tax returns. Revealed as a director of the defunct Cotter Buttes Mines, Inc., while on the bench, his indictment followed on a charge of using the mails to defraud in the sale of Cotter Buttes stock. He resigned before impending removal proceedings by the Appellate Division. Subsequent charges alleged that he paid $10,000 for his benchship in an unsecured loan transaction between his wife and Martin J. Healy, Tammany district leader and first deputy commissioner of plants and structures, through Thomas T. Tommaney, chief clerk in the Sheriff's office. All four were indicted, and Mr. Healy and Mr. Tommaney resigned their posts. Jury disagreements on the office-buying charges brought about the dismissal of all four cases. Mr. Ewald still faces trial on the federal charge.

State Takes a Hand

This case initiated state interference in local affairs when Governor Roosevelt superseded Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney of New York County in the case, after the latter's failure to return indictments had aroused wide public indignation, and assigned a state prosecutor and special grand jury to the case. At the same time, the Governor set in motion the Appellate Division machinery now inquiring into the lower courts of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Nation-wide attention was given the Ewald case in the refusal of John F. Curry, Tammany Hall chief, and 17 Tammany district leaders, nearly all members of Mayor Walker's official family, to waive immunity and testify before the special grand jury.

Amedeo A. Bertini, general sessions judge, was called upon to testify before the Ewald special grand jury concerning a $100,000 transaction that followed close upon his appointment to the bench in 1929. Judge Bertini refused to waive immunity. Scrutiny of his appointment by the special grand jury followed, revealing that he had been named by Governor Roosevelt upon nomination by the Tammany Hall executive committee to Judge Mancuso's seat. No bill was found against him, however.

The disappearance of Joseph Force Crater, Supreme Court justice, when the Ewald special grand jury was about to summon him to testify, injected a note of mystery into the judicial scandals and was made the subject of inquiry. Justice Crater was a friend of Magistrate Ewald and president of the Cayuga Democratic Club of which Mr. Healy was a member. He has never been found.

The year 1930 ended with charges against Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky, Tammany Democrat, involving real estate and stock market deals amounting to $4,000,000 while on the bench. He was exonerated.

Since the Appellate Division inquiry got under way last fall, numerous magistrates have been mentioned in testimony and, in the three months that the investigation has been on, three of them have resigned on the eve of being summoned before Samuel Seabury, referee. These included Magistrates McQuade, Henry M. R. Goodman and George W. Simpson. Magistrates figuring in the investigation are Jean Norris, the first woman to be named to this bench in New York City, and Jesse Silbermann. Others who have been involved in vice extortion charges are Magistrates H. Stanley Renaud, Earl A. Smith and the late Andrew Macrery.

Police Are Indicted

Two-score cases involving the framing of innocent women on immorality charges and alleged collusion among civic officials have been uncovered. Soon after the initial disclosure in hearings before this court of a system of bribery, graft, and corruption in Women's Court, the Walker Administration held up payment of five attorneys assisting in the appellate inquiry. The city's corporation counsel declared that the investigation was unconstitutional and bills for counsel fees improper. The legality of the inquiry was upheld by the Supreme Court and the city directed to pay.

Meanwhile, five indictments have been returned against as many members of the police vice squad charged with perjury in cases involving the framing of women. An assistant prosecutor in the Women's Court has testified that he took $20,000 in bribes during eight years. Six women committed without a hearing have been pardoned by Governor Roosevelt. A policeman has been brought to trial in General Sessions Court on indictments growing out of framed evidence in vice cases.

Referee Seabury is now scanning police force bank accounts, following testimony that a lieutenant and his mother deposited $237,000 in six years. The accounts of six policemen thus far examined in public have revealed aggregate deposits in about five years of nearly $500,000.

Coincidentally, charges have been cumulative that conditions in Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties demand a house-cleaning. The records of George W. Martin, county judge of Kings, and Jacob Ellperin, magistrate of Brooklyn, have been scrutinized in connection with alleged unethical practices.

In the case of Judge Martin, the grand jury, after a three months' investigation, returned no bill.

In Magistrate Eilperin's case, the Second Appellate Division confirmed the report of its official referee, who found no evidence of violation of the law.

James W. Hennessey, public administrator of Richmond County, was indicted for grand larceny in July, 1930, when Mr. Higgins uncovered evidence of a $40,000 shortage in his accounts. He resigned and was found guilty, but was permitted to go free on the promise of restitution.

"Rackets" have flourished and been made the subject of city, state and federal investigations. The biggest of these was the alleged market "racket" which resulted in an investigation and the indictment of Larry Fay, milk "tsar" and 140 members of the New York Milk Chain Association. It was charged that the annual income of the association was between $500,000 and $800,000 through a tax on milk delivered by wholesalers. Acquittals followed. Simultaneously, investigations have been launched into arson, bail-bond, building, food, laundry, window-cleaning and other "rackets."

The Walker Administration has promised a thorough cleaning out of corruption wherever found and set up its own investigatory machinery with James A. Higgins, commissioner of accounts, in charge, with specific instructions to investigate other departments and bureaus.

Mayor Walker also undertook his own inquiry into the board of standards and appeals, appointing 16 civic leaders to inquire into the board's workings. In cooperation with the United Real Estate Association, he has taken up an investigation of charges of graft and injustice in real estate condemnation awards specifying that the city squanders $33,000,000 a year in excess of the market value of land acquired for school sites.

The charge has been made that the city is in the grip of a political monopoly which controls not only the local administration, but the local agencies of investigation. Neither Republicans, Socialists, or independents have any real representation in the city government, although they constitute about 40 per cent of the voters. Of the 49 magistrates on the bench, 24 are Walker appointees and 12 were reappointed by him. The Mayor has rejected the assistance of the Bar Association in the appointment of magistrates and shown no inclination to institute investigations in other boroughs.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

AN ERA of transition in transportation is in process, involving numerous agencies of transport, large groups of employees, substantial investments of capital and the habits of travelers and shippers. Throughout the middle West a question of the future trend of freight and passenger traffic is manifesting itself, with railroads awaiting a definite indication of what the public will desire eventually before committing themselves to definite policies either in respect to heavy capital expenditures in improved rail facilities, or an invasion of the field of air and highway transport.

One thing, however, is evident: employees have been effectively educated to insist upon what they regard as fair play in respect to motor competition, for trainmen and others point to the motortruck as an unregulated, and largely untaxed, competitor for their business and their own future welfare.

Rail executives are reticent in speaking publicly, but several of them have told this department recently that the best they can say is that they are "hopeful." Depression, as railroad presidents view it, has given way to a more optimistic feeling and several middle western roads actually have experienced increases in car loadings, particularly in grain.

Passenger travel, while far below normal, is holding up well on certain through trains. Railroad officials, in several instances, feel that the time has come when the rail lines can only watch the public attitude and provide trains where the public will patronize them and economize through taking off trains where competition makes them an extravagant luxury.

Pipe lines, particularly in the Southwest, add to the present low ebb of rail traffic, although this phase of competitive activity appears to have been exaggerated.

Travel Promotion

From Chicago to numerous destinations, special rates have been instituted to develop passenger business. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Illinois Central and the Wabash are combining to advertise round trips to St. Louis on a $12 basis. The Chicago Great Western is finding an $18 round-trip Chicago-Twin Cities rate effective; the Baltimore & Ohio is exploiting its $35 Washington tours for the spring season; the Pennsylvania is offering round-trip rates to the Indiana lake resorts on a basis of 80 per cent of double the one-way fare. Many of these permit use of Pullmans.

To Arizona, both the Rock Island and the Santa Fe are making a new business, with the resorts on the desert attracting more and more winter visitors. The Santa Fe's Chief recently left Chicago on a basis of what passenger men term the "perfect train," with every drawing room, compartment and lower berth sold. The Rock Island's Golden State Limited is operating in two sections frequently beyond Kansas City, carrying business, both to Arizona and California, although travel to the latter point is not as heavy as in former, and more severe, winters.

Improved Trains

Just why travel should decline in the face of better and faster trains can be explained only on the grounds of business conditions, so some passenger officials look for an increase in patronage, although others are less optimistic. To the Twin Cities a constantly improved service is offered.

The Milwaukee's Pioneer Limited is on a faster schedule as is the Chicago & North Western's night train, the Victory. The latter road also has added new equipment to its day train, the Viking, the parlor cars being typical of those on the well-known extra-fare trains in the East. The latter road, in fact, has an interesting lineup of three trains leaving its Chicago terminal at the same time, the Overland to San Francisco; the Columbine to Denver and the Viking to Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Other innovations in the West include the early parking of the Burlington's Black Hawk in Union Station so that nonpassengers may dine in the dining car presided over by H. W. Vickerson, a character familiar to travelers.

Economies Effected

Merging of railroads as a means of cutting operating costs leaves western rail presidents "cold." None of them appear to favor it; several deprecated the public pronouncements made as to the benefits which would inure from such a step. Economies may be achieved through "staggering" schedules of competing trains, but most rail officers regard their crack trains as excellent advertisements for the road's freight service.

Longer engine runs are being made constantly, the New York Central using only two steam locomotives between Chicago and Harmon—930 miles—on its Commodore Vanderbilt and other trains. The run from Cleveland to Harmon was made recently with one engine pulling 14 cars over the 616-mile run in 11½ hours through a heavy snow storm. Similar runs from Harmon to Windsor are regularly made.

Economies through cutting advertising appropriations are being considered, but many roads regard that as an investment, rather than an expenditure, so the curtailments may not be as great as are now contemplated.

Safety Emphasized

It affords an interesting sidelight upon the emphasis placed on safety to note New York Central flagmen and towers exchanging signals with every passing train. Although the road has automatic train control and block signals, orders are outstanding to "highball" other flagmen and towermen—by hand by day and by flashlight or lantern by night—two waves up and down. Thus the flagmen have more to do than sit luxuriously in an observation car. The practice, which it is understood was instituted by P. E. Crowley, president, has for its purpose a check on the vigilance and alertness of all hands at all times. It is the only railroad upon which such stringent rules are known to exist.

Europe Is 'Forced' Into United Stand

* * *

Wheat Problem Brings Realization of Solidarity

* * *

Industry and Farming Find Strong Ties

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

debates and get down to the definite problem of the agricultural distress of Europe (b).

The present meetings are the outcome of that fruitful suggestion. Thus the solidarity of Europe (b) joined to the idealogy of Europe (a), becomes an element of general European collaboration. Expressed algebraically, a plus b equals Europe.

There are difficulties. Notably Russia does not participate in this Paris conference, although it was decided at Geneva that Russia should be invited to the next Pan-European economic meeting in May. Apparently nobody thought of these interim commissions. The omission is curious for it is Russia, which, by its underselling, has contributed to reduce the prices of wheat and has plunged into misery the peasants of Europe (b). Evidently the utility of conversations with Russia would be doubtful. But for Europe (a) to purchase crops for Europe (b) without regard to Russia's so-called dumping, may prove expensive.

It is an "open" secret that M. Briand is more interested in the political conseqences of a European fusion than in the economic results. In his presidential address he laid stress on this aspect of the problem. If the so-called Russian dumping aggravates the misery of agricultural Europe, then Russian propaganda will have a fertile field in which to work.

Peasant in Danger

With Europe divided by rancors and cut into nearly 30 segments by tariff walls, with 15,000,000 unemployed, and more millions poverty stricken, peasants may, unless concerted action is taken, become the facile prey to Russian efforts of disorganization. It is the peasant proprietor who is naturally hostile to Bolshevism, but it is necessary to make it possible for him to live, and provide him with means of working. His courage must be stimulated. He must be able to sell his produce at reasonable prices. If there is a European breakdown on the agricultural front, there will be a general collapse.

Therefore the agrarian problem is even greater than the industrial problem in Europe.

Rumania was particularly affected by the fall in cereal prices, and was one of the leaders in the formation of the agricultural bloc. In the course of a year, the exporting price of its principal product has been reduced by half. It also suffers from inflation. Its agriculture has been badly organized since the distribution of large properties among the peasants. It cannot easily support abnormal economic conditions.

Jugoslavia is better off but the purchasing power of the people has been reduced by the fall of agricultural prices, and its growing industry has therefore been hampered. In Bulgaria the same tale is to be told. It is saved by other products, but it nevertheless bears with difficulty the diminution of cereal prices.

Throughout central and eastern Europe the poverty of the peasant offers a serious subject, as there remains unsold a portion of last year's crops, estimated at 3,500,000 tons. As some deficit is expected this year, it should not be difficult to find markets. It should, however, be pointed out that the United States, Canada and Australia have agricultural products at low prices, and the question of the most favored nation clause in the commercial treaties may be argued to operate against exceptional measures in aid of agricultural rivals in Europe.

For this reason it is important to note that the two Paris conferences are definitely understood to be merely an approach to the world-wide wheat conference, which meets in Rome March 26.

CANAL BOARD MEETS

PANAMA CITY, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Interoceanic Canal Board, which is to recommend whether the United States should cut a Nicaraguan canal or enlarge the Panama Canal, met here yesterday. Lieut.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin was chairman. The board during the next few days will consider data collected in Nicaragua and by the Panama Canal authorities.

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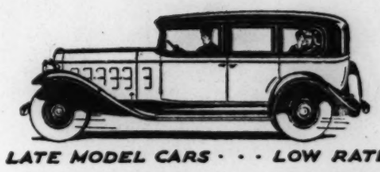

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1931

EASIER TREND DISPLAYED BY STOCK PRICES

Market Closes With Heavy Tone—Trading Is Professional

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Professional traders kept the bull market in stocks simmering today by stirring up several of the specialty and minor issues, after speculative fires in the recent leaders were coolled by a wave of profit taking.

The list sold off substantially during the early trading, a handful of shares losing 2 to 4 points, but other shares were shortly brought forward to show gains of 2 to 5, and losses were largely recovered.

The advance was facilitated by a firm market for copper metal, which carried the copper issues up a point or two. The volume of trading slackened considerably from the pace of the last three days.

The irregular market closed with a heavy tone.

Bulls endeavored to maintain interest in the buying side through occasional demonstrations in low-priced issues, but had indifferent success, and profit-taking was substantial.

U. S. Steel, which made up its dividend of 1¾, dropped a point net lower, and was joined by American Telephone, Allied Chemical and Vanadium.

Westinghouse lost 2, and Eastman Kodak and Auburn Auto about 3. Sales approximated 3,600,000 shares.

Dividend Cuts

The day's news included several adverse dividend actions, and forecasts of others. Recent heaviness of Gillette was explained by deferment of the common distribution, and the sharp drop in Frisco Railroad was in response to unofficial reports that the $2 quarterly dividend will be reduced to $1.

Reduction in the annual rate of J. C. Penney from $3 to $2.40 apparently caused little surprise, for the stock eased only moderately.

A few favorable 1930 earnings statements appeared, both Borden and Grand Union showing gains over 1929, and International Salt showing a reduction of only about 1 per cent. These issues firmed moderately, the last named influenced in part by reports that the last two months showed gains over 1930.

The market was apparently uninfluenced by the latest progress of the soldier bonus bill, for veto and repassage had been confidently expected in Wall Street. The effects of uncertainty over the forthcoming announcement of new government borrowing, however, were clearly visible in the report of the week's volume of new bond financing, which amounted to less than $20,000,000.

Credit continued abundant, however, while call money again freely offered outside at 1 per cent. The weekly reserve statements showed that the reserve banks had withdrawn more credit.

The report of building contracts let in the third week of the month showed substantial shrinkage from the first two weeks, but the aggregate for the first three weeks indicates a normal seasonal gain. The week-end business and mercantile reviews indicated that business recovery had made little, if any, further progress in the last few days.

Bonds Steadier

Pressure against U. S. Government obligations which had persisted for two days lifted and gave the bond market a somewhat steadier tone today.

Trading was of a routine character and price movement followed in the same narrow groove in which it has held all week. The forward movement of foreign bonds was not so broad as in recent sessions but gave encouragement to a belief they are attracting new support from investors after a lapse of several months.

The decline in United States governments, which was rather sharp yesterday and Wednesday, appeared to have been halted, due more to offerings drying up than any improvement in demand. The volume of trading dwindled to small proportions, but the price trend was reversed.

Explanation for the tumble taken by Treasury 3⅜s issues due in 1943 and 1947 appeared to be that sellers believe long-term financing by the Treasury in connection with the March operations will carry approximately the same coupon. A glance at the weekly report of New York Federal Reserve banks suggests that some of the liquidation came from that quarter, as their holdings of government securities dropped $14,000,000 in the week ended Wednesday. At the same time they added $28,000,000 in other investments to their portfolios.

The current week proved the dullest of the year for new financing, the total falling to $19,951,000, of which $8,000,000 was contributed by the Pere Marquette 4½ per cent issue. The total compared with $50,-7,500 in the previous week. The current week was shortened by a holiday.

The total for February has been very small, due to the adverse effects of the soldiers' bonus agitation, and will not in any way compare with the huge total of $700,000,000 in January.

ADVERTISING HOUSE REPORTS LOWER NET

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Rudolph Guenther-Russell Law, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930 reports net of $275,061 after expenses and federal taxes, equivalent to $1.83 a share (par on 150,000 shares, compared with $3,450 or $3.90 a share in 1929.

Chairman Guenther says: "The business in 1930 was adversely affected by general business depression and sharply curtailed financial activities of investment houses and corporations. Notwithstanding economies in every department net for 1930 alone, $1.83 a share, has not quite covered the entire $2 dividend paid.

Gross billings were 31 per cent less than 1929, but slightly in excess of 1928. Directors believe the company has more than maintained its relative position in the financial advertising field the last year."

PARTS BUSINESS GAINS

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Manufacturers of automotive parts and accessories for original equipment have had to speed up production to take care of heavier demands, and good gains in business were reported for both January and February, the Motor and Equipment Association reports. With this group of suppliers leading the way in the current improvement in the parts industry, manufacturers of shop equipment and tools also have enjoyed increased business.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Range in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 27	Feb. 26
14¼	9		Abitibi	2200	14	12⅝	12⅝	13¼	
52	39	.6	Abitibi pf	1300	48	47	47½	47½	
34	25		Ab & Straus	200	34	33½	33½	34	
101½	100	.7	Ab & Str pf	210	100	100	100	100	
23½	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	4000	23⅜	22¾	22½	23	
23½	21½	1.40	Addressograph	100	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23	
3⅝	2¼		Adv-Rumely	9600	4⅞	3⅝	4⅜	3¾	
20¼	11½		Adv-Ru pf	2400	20⅜	19	19⅞		
109⅜	92½	.3*	Ahumada	16000	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜		
10⅜	7⅜	.60	Air Reduc	6200	104½	101½	101½	103⅜	
97⅛	72	.40	Airway El	500	91½	91	91¼	91½	
122¾	73¼		Alaska Jun	6700	85½	81¾	84¼	83½	
182¾	153½		Alleghany	7700	182	171	171	172¼	
124	122	.68	Allied Chem	100	124¼	117⅝	117⅝	121⅝	
42¾	32⅞		Allied Ch pf	6200	175	168⅞	171		
18⅞	15	.2*	AlliedChal	400	124	123½	123½		
20	16½		AL Port Cem	4200	41¾	40½	40¾	41¼	
21	17½	.2	Amal Leaf pf	700	32½	17	17½	17¼	
62¾	45⅞	.5*	Amerada	100	161¼	161¼	161¼	162	
49¾	21⅝		Am Bk Note	400	19⅞	19½	19½	19⅞	
38	32	2.40	Am Beet S	400	61¾	60½	61⅜	61	
123⅜	85⅛		Am Brake	200	4	3⅝	3⅝		
1293⅜	1063⅛	.4*	Am Br Bow	600	37½	36¾	37	37⅜	
383¼	27	.6	Am Can	400	115	107	107	111⅛	
43¾	29⅞	.3	Am Car & F	19300	127	124½	124⅞	125½	
46⅞	38½	.2*	Am Chain	600	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	37	
21⅛	14¼	1.40	Am Chicle	400	37¾	37⅜	37⅞	37¾	
14½	9		Am Colortype	1000	46¼	45¾	46	45⅞	
14⅞	9		Am Com Alc	4300	21⅛	20¼	21⅛	20⅞	
33½	19	.1	Am Encaus	1400	12	12	12¾	12¾	
29⅜	26¾		Am Europ'an	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
90	67	.6	Am & Fgn	71700	77	74⅜	75	77	
99⅞	85¼		Am Gr Pf 6	200	97½	97½	97½	97½	
73⅜	67½	.7	Am Gr Pf 7	300	76¼	76¼	76¼	77¼	
104⅞	7		Am Hawaii'n	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	
31⅝	23⅜	.3*	Am Hide pf	400	29	28½	28½	28	
26	18½	.2*	Am Ice	500	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¼	
3⅛	2	.2*	Am Int Corp	800	30¼	29¾	30	30	
33¾	20⅜	.3	Am Locomo	200	1	1	1	1	
57⅜	31⅜	.2	Am Mach & Met	2800	61¾	59¾	60¾	59¾	
59¾	47⅜		Am Metals						
57⅛	50		Am M&M et		227⅛	211⅛	222	214	
64⅞	45	.1*	Am News	200	51¼	51¼	51¼	53⅜	
99	94⅝	.6	Am Pa&Le	4800	64	62½	63⅝	64	
19⅞	15½	.1	Am P&L 6	400	98	98	98	98	
145	141	.7	Am Radiat	8800	19¾	18¾	19	19⅜	
11½	7		Am Radiat pf	20	144	144	144	144	
37⅜	26⅜	.28	Am Repub	2900	12¾	11¾	12	11¾	
66	57	.5	Am Roll Mill	4400	34⅞	33⅜	33⅞	33⅞	
15⅜	3		Am Saf Raz	2200	65½	64	64½	65¼	
100⅞	93½	.6	Am Ship	1200	15⅜	14¾	14¾	15	
58½	40½	.4	Am Smelt 2 pf	200	100¾	100¾	100¾	100½	
134	129	.7	Am Smelt	5600	58	55¾	56¼	56¼	
44½	41		Am Smelt pf	100	134¼	134¼	134¼		
31¼	25	.3	Am Solvents	200	4	4	4	4	
113	110	.2*	Am Stl Fnd	400	30	29	29	29¾	
46	37	.2*	Am Stl F pf	50	111½	111¼	111¼		
57½	42¾	.5	Am Stores	100	46⅞	46¾	46⅞		
23½	15¼	.5	Am Sugar	200	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	
201¾	176¼	.9	Am Tel&Cab	1200	57¾	55¼	57⅛	55¾	
107	105	.7	Am Tel&T	7700	199⅜	198	198	198⅜	
80⅜	58¼	.6	Am Type pf	100	107	107	107		
105	101¼	.6	Am Wat W	7300	101¼	77⅛	77⅞	78⅞	
79	54¼		Am Wat W ct	400	103¾	103¼	103¾		
11⅜	6⅞		Am Wat W pf	300	78½	78	78½	78	
8¾	4½		Am Woolen	400	9⅞	9	9⅜	9⅛	
26⅜	22	.1	Am Woolen pf	100	35	35	35	35	
43	29¾	2½	Am Zinc	2400	34⅜	33	33	34¼	
18	15½	.2	Anac Wire	400	26	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝	
72	60¼	.7	Anaconda	47200	43⅞	40⅞	41¾	41¾	
47	25		Arch Dan	300	17⅛	17	17	17	
73⅜	33⅜		Armour D pf	1400	33⅛	33	33⅛		
10⅛	5		Arm Ill A	400	63	62¾	62¾		
28⅞	24⅛	.4	Arm Ill pf	1400	33⅛	33	33⅛	34	
28	22	.2½	Arnold Cons	400	26	25⅝	26	25½	
3⅜	2		Art Loom	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7	
9	6		Asso Apparl	100	9	9	9	10½	
20⅞	17⅜	.6	Asso Dry G	900	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
87	85	.6	Asso D G 1pf	8600	28½	25	26⅞	27½	
203⅞	178⅛	.10	Atchison	200	165¼	163½	163½	164½	
107⅛	102½	.5	Atchison pf	1400	199½	197¼	197¼	199⅞	
120	105	10*	Atl Coast L	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	
23⅜	18	.1	Atl Refin	1000	120	119	120		
54	45½	.4	Atlas Powd	3900	237⅛	231⅛	231⅝	232¼	
99⅞	97	.6	Atlas Powd pf	400	51½	51½	51½		
13½	8⅞	.1*	Atlas Stores	40	98⅞	98	98		
23½	1	44	Auburn Auto	160	11	11	11		
24¾	23¼	.3	Auto Sales	19400	212¼	205¼	205¼	209¾	
57⅜	3		Auto Sales pf	300	2¼	2	2	2¼	
			Aviation	50	5	4⅞	5	5¼	

—B—

27½	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	7500	27⅛	26¼	26½	26⅝	
100	88½	.7	Baldwin pf	20	99	98½	98½	100	
67⅞	38¾	.4	Balt & O	1600	84½	83½	84¼	85	
80½	72¾	.4	Balt & O pf	400	80½	80	80		
107	104¾	.6*	Bamberger A	80	105¼	105	105½	105½	
10	2		Barker Bros	400	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	
57½	54	6½	Barker Br pf	20	8	8	8	7⅞	
14½	11¼	.4	Barnsdall A	10	55	55	55		
79⅜	65	.4	Beatrice	1500	143⅜	133¾	137⅜	135⅜	
25⅜	16⅞	.1	Bendix	100	77	75	75	77½	
44⅜	32¼	.6	Best & Co	11700	24½	23½	23½	24¼	
70¼	45¼	.2	Beth Steel	23200	44⅞	43¼	43¾	43⅝	
123	114½	.7	Beth Steel pf	33000	70	67⅝	68⅛	69	
29	24	1½	Blaw Knox	100	122	122	122	121½	
35	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	700	28¼	27½	28	27⅝	
74⅞	27½	.3*	Borden	300	33	32	32	27⅝	
30⅛	20¾	.1	Bon Ami	9300	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	
2	1¼		Borg Warner	11000	303	74¼	74½	74⅜	
223⅜	161½	1½	Bost M A pf	50	21¼	21¼	21¼	28⅛	
47⅜	26		Briggs	6500	21⅜	20½	20⅝	21	
203⅜	203⅜		Brockway	300	5	4⅞	5	47⅜	
66¼	58¾	.4	Bryn-Ed rt	20	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜		
44¼	35⅜	.6	Bkyn Man rt	2400	65¾	62¾	63⅜	64¾	
10	8		Bklyn Man pf	200	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜		
56	52		Bklyn-Queen	200	55¼	54	54¼	56	
122⅞	103	.5	Bklyn-Queen pf	200	55¼	54	55¼	56	
51½	51½		Bkyn Un G	4200	124¾	122	122¾	122	
207⅛	141¼	1	Bruns Term	600	83¾	71½	79¾	78¾	
55⅜	4	.7	Bucyrus	100	98	98	98		
123⅜	9	1	Budd Mfg	200	57⅜	53⅛	53⅜	51½	
23	11¾		Budd Wheel	8400	13	11¾	12½	11¾	
15⅜	11¼	1½	Bullard	1500	22	12	12	11¾	
10	5		Bulova Watch	200	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	
32¼	21½	2½	Burns Br B	300	31⅛	30¾	31	30¾	
31	23¼	2½	Burroughs	2600	30⅛	28¾	29⅞	30⅛	
31⅝	109	.7	Bush Term	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	29	
13¾	7		Bush Big pf	20	110¼	110¼	110¼		
20⅝	12¾	.-	Butte & Sup	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		
69¾	37⅝	.-	Butterick	1600	19¾	19	19	18¼	
			Byers	7500	66⅜	63½	63⅞	65⅜	

—C—

53	42¾	4*	Calif Pack	500	49¾	48⅞	48⅞	49⅝	
11⅛	5⅜	.-	Callahan	400	1¼	1	1¼		
15½	11¾	.-	Campbell	200	13¼	12½	13¼	13⅜	
42¼	36¾	.-	Calit & Hecla	1800	42⅜	41	41½	41⅜	
40	29⅞	.3	Canada Dry	1600	11	10½	10½	10⅝	
45⅜	38½	2½	Can Pac	5200	40¼	38	39½	40	
21½	17⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	2400	44¼	43¾	44¼	44⅜	
36⅜	30	.-	Capital Adm	800	21½	20½	21½	20½	
92	85	.-	Capital A pf	400	15⅞	15	15	16	
82⅛	81¾	6	Caro C&O	200	36⅞	35⅞	36⅜		
115½	90	6	Case Thresh	10	90	90	90		
52½	26⅞	3	Case Th pf	42400	124⅜	119½	119¾	122	
3½	3½	.-	Caterpillar	10	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	111½	
8¾	4½	.-	Cav-Dobbs	2300	48¾	47¼	48⅞	48⅜	
11	4½	.-	Celotex ct	100	4	4	4		
24⅞	20	1½	Celotex	400	9	8¾	9		
6¼	2½	.-	Cen Aguirre	400	12½	10½	12⅛	11	
30⅛	22½	2	Century Rib	400	23	23	23	22¾	
6¼	2¼	.-	Cerro de P	500	57⅞	55⅝	57⅜	57⅛	
23½	17¾	1.80	Cert-Teed	2100	29½	28	28	29	
54⅛	40	3	Checker Cab	300	4½	4⅜	4⅜		
46½	39½	2½	Ches Corp	1100	20⅝	19½	20	20½	
1	¾	.-	Ches & Ohio	1500	52½	51⅝	51⅝	53⅜	
7⅞	6⅜	.-	Chi & Alt pf	1800	45	44½	44⅝	44⅞	
26⅝	19	.-	Chi Gt West	100	1	1	1	2,644	
8⅝	5¼	.-	Chi Gt W pf	100	7¼	7	7¼	7½	
45⅛	32	.-	Chi M&StP	400	75	75	75	75⅜	
14¾	9¼	.-	Chi & NW	500	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	
11⅝	8	.-	Chi Pneu	200	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	
35½	31⅜	.-	Chi nPneu pf	2900	44¾	43⅝	44⅛	44⅜	
90	47¼	7	Chi RI	800	34⅞	33⅝	34⅜	34⅜	
100¾	90	7	Chi RI 6%	3200	60½	58½	59½	58⅝	
23	20⅛	3	Chi RI 7%	100	87½	87½	87½	88	
107	105	7	Chi Yel Cab	200	99½	99½	99½		
33¾	25½	2.40	Chick Cot O	20	23	23	23	21½	
37⅜	26	.-	Childs	100	11¾	11¾	11¾		
34½	15⅞	1	Chile Copper	600	32	31½	32	32	
81½	77⅛	6½	Chrysler	50	38	36½	38	35	
4⅞	3⅜	.-	City Ice pf	30300	23¼	22	22¼	22⅝	
25	19½	3½	City Stores	600	82	82	82	81⅝	
34½	24¾	.-	City Stor A	1400	4	3¾	4	3¾	
170	142¼	.-	Cluett Pbdy	50	21	21	21	21	
47⅞	47	2½	Coca Cola	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅜	
41	30¼	.-	Col Palm	800	166½	165¼	165¼	168	
			Collins&A	100	48	48	48		
			Colo F&I	4300	16½	15⅝	16	48¾	
22	13⅜	.-	Colum Gas	400	30	29½	29½	30	
102	80	6	Col Gas pf A	19600	44⅜	42½	42⅝	43⅝	
45¾	27½	.-	Col Carbon	200	108	108	108		
23⅞	14⅜	.-	Col Graph	2100	109	106	106	107	
46	37	2*	Diamond M	60100	12½	11	12⅛	11	
11⅜	6⅞	.-	Diamond M pf	1400	23½	22½	22½		
21¾	14⅛	1.30	Dome Mines	100	25⅝	25¾	25⅝		
103½	83¼	4†	Dom Stores	700	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	
121⅜	118⅝	6	Dupont	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
			Dupont deb	7500	101½	99	99⅝	100⅛	
				100	121½	121½	121½	121⅝	

—E—

13⅜	7¼	.-	Eastern RM	900	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼	
185⅞	143⅝	.6	East Kodak	900	182	177½	177½	181½	
69	35½	1.60	Eaton Axle	1700	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¾	
68½	9⅝	.-	Elmore pf	100	64½	64½	64½		
3¾	1¾	.-	Emerson Lt	1310	3⅛	3	3	3	
98	78¼	.-	Emp Pow					66½	
3¾	1	.-	Empire Gas &	410	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3	
47	30	5	Emsco Der A	400	51	51	51	51	
108	104½	7	Emer-Br A	100	34½	33½	33½	33⅝	
100	30	.-	End Johns	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38¾	1	.-	End John pf	200	36¾	36	36¾	36	
45¼	38	2.40	Eng P S	100	104½	104½	104½	105½	
91	83¾	.-	Eng PS 6pf	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
32¾	30¾	2½	Equit Bldg	400	31¾	31¾	31¾	31⅝	
38⅜	38	.-	Erie	400	31¾	30¾	31⅛	31⅝	
48⅜	39	.6	Erie 1pf	400	38¾	38	38⅜	38⅝	
				400	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛		

6⅜	4	.-	Eureka Vac	200	8⅜	8	8		
8¾	4⅛	.-	Evans Auto L	200	8	11	8	8	

—F—

9⅞	1¾	.-	Fairbanks						
25½	22	1.00	Fairb Morse	100	2	2	2		
22¾	15½	.-	Fed Dept St	600	28½	27¼	28	27¼	
10⅝	.60	.7	Fedrs M pf	900	22¾	22	22	22⅜	
45⅞	41	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	10	102	101	101		
15½	10	.-	Fed Screw W	500	49½	48¼	49½	48⅞	
78½	53½	.80	Fed Motor T	500	71½	68	71	74⅜	
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	500	71½	68⅞	71		
56⅛	46	2.60	Fidelity Ins	700	28¾	27½	28⅜	28	
19⅝	10	.1	Firestone	200	55	53½	55	54½	
53¾	41	2½*	First Nat St	100	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
7⅝	5⅞	.6	Fisk Rubber	2500	33⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31½	
3	2		Fisk Rub 1pf	700	53⅝	53	53⅜	53⅜	
102	97	.6	Florsheim S pf	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
64½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	200	100½	100½	100½	100½	
32½	22¼	.-	Fourth Nat Inv	5700	62½	60⅜	60⅜	61⅜	
13¾	4⅞	.-	Foundation	400	32	31½	31¾	32	
38⅜	25⅞	.4	Fox A	800	133⅛	115⅜	133¼	115½	
42	28½	.4	Freeport Tex	10700	36¾	34¾	36	36	
82½	75	6*	Fuller pr pf	4100	38¾	37	38	38	
				100	82½	82½	82½		

—G—

60	30½	.5	Gamewell						
3	⅞		Gardner M	120	59⅜	58¼	58¼	58½	
31¼	27⅜	.-	Gen Am Inv	200	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
43½	27⅜	.4*	Gen Asphalt	2900	72⅝	71⅜	71⅝	72⅛	
9½	6¼	.-	Gen Baking	110	34	33¼	33¼	33⅜	
65	46	.-	Gen Cable	600	8¾	8	8¼		
54⅜	44¼	1.60	Gen Cig Co	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	
12⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec	110	37⅞	36	37¼	36⅝	
55	47⅜	.3	Gen Elec Sp	29400	54	52	52⅞	53⅛	
54⅜	43⅜	.30	Gen Foods	200	30	29⅝	30	29⅞	
13⅜	11⅛	.-	Gen Gas A	2500	54	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	
43	33	.-	Gen Mills	4100	84¾	82¾	83⅝	83⅜	
99	96	.6	Gen Mills pf	400	47⅜	46¾	46	46¾	
104½	95	.3*	Gen Motors	200	99	99	99	99	
23	15	.5	Gen Mot 5	42900	44⅞	43½	43⅝	44	
30	19	.6a	Gen Pub Svc	200	100⅛	100	100	100	
151½	67¼	2.50	Gen Pr Ink	1400	21⅜	21	21	21½	
82¼	64⅞	.-	Gen Theatre	100	30	30	30	30	
112⅞	104⅝	.5	Gen Rly Sig	900	141⅜	139⅜	141	140	
8½	5¼	.6	Gen Rv S pf	1900	81¾	80	81	144¼	
57⅜	40	.-	Gen Realty	1000	110	110	110	80	
34⅞	21⅜	.-	Gen Refrac	15100	8½	7⅞	8	110	
69¼	42⅜	.-	Gillette	4100	55⅜	53	53	7	
97⅛	4½	.-	Gillette pf	23100	103⅜	27¾	29⅜	55¾	
73	64¾	.7	Gimbel Br	2400	69½	68	68⅜	203⅜	
9¼	4	.-	Glidden ppf	700	77⅜	7	7	68⅜	
20⅞	11¼	2½	Gold Dust	20	71	71	71	7¼	
52¾	38⅝	.5	Goodrich	800	71¼	69	69	69	
10⅞	4⅞	.-	Goodyear	6700	39⅜	38⅜	38⅝	39	
6⅜	4¼	.-	Gotham Hos	2400	51⅜	49½	49⅝	49¾	
23⅜	15¼	.-	Gould Cp A	1300	9½	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	
22⅞	13⅜	.2	Graham-P	1300	5¾	5	5	47⅜	
24⅝	19½	.1	Granby	700	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	47⅜	
17	10⅝	.-	Grand Silver	1900	22	21¼	21¼	21¼	
41½	36	.8	Grand Union	400	24	23½	24	24	
29¾	3	.3	Grand Un pf	5700	17	15⅞	16	16	
33½	25⅝	.3	Granite City	300	47⅜	41	41	41¼	
69¾	58½	.5	Grant (WT)	100	29½	29½	29½	28½	
22	19½	.2	Gt Nor pf	600	23¾	23¼	23¼	23⅜	
11⅞	7⅜	.-	Grt Nor Ore	500	68¼	68¼	68½	68½	
8⅜	6⅜	.-	Grt W Sug	300	21¾	21¼	21¼	21⅜	
17⅜	16⅛	.-	Grisby Gru	100	16	16	16	21⅜	
37½	18⅜	.-	Gulf Mobile	37100	61	59⅛	59⅝	61¼	
			Gulf Steel	500	53½	53½	53½	54	

—H—

29¼	27⅛	1½	Hack Wt						
58¼	50	6½	Hahn Dept St	4500	29¼	29

PRICE OF LIVE STOCK LOWEST IN MANY YEARS

Cattle at Levels Not Seen Since 1922—Hogs Weak, but Recover Later

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—New low price levels were touched by both cattle and hogs early this week at the Union Stock Yards here, cattle values going back to 1922 and hog prices to 1924 for an equal, but strength was noted in both departments at the close, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Beef steers and yearlings recovered the early loss to close about on a par with a week ago, while heifers finished strong to 25 cents higher and cows about steady. Bulls lost 25 cents or more and vealers slumped 50 cents to $1.

Demand for replacement cattle was very narrow. Light receipts provided the main stimulus for the cattle trade toward the close, as practically no encouragement was received from the dressed beef, hide or offal markets.

Weighty beeves topped at $11, with a sizeable showing at $9.25 to $10.75, while the best yearlings went at $10, and bulk of the short fed steers and yearlings brought $7 to $9. The average cost of beef steers dropped below $8.

Mixed yearlings topped at $9 and light heifers $8.35. The practical top on bulls was $4.25 and vealers $9.

Hog receipts were curtailed sharply after the early break, but the percentage of lightweights increased, making for a narrow price spread, heavy grades advancing 25 to 40 cents over a week ago, and lightweights remaining steady, sows 10 to 15 cents higher.

The closing top was $7.40; bulk 170 to 210 pounds, $7.25 to $7.40; 220 to 250 pounds, $7 to $7.35; 260 to 350 pounds, $6.50 to $7; 140 to 160 pounds, $7 to $7.35; pigs, $6 to $7; packing sows, $5.85 to $6.15.

The fat lamb market remained sensitive to receipt variations, but little change developed during the week, prices closing around 14 to 25 cents under a week earlier. Other classes held steady.

Lambs topped at $9 the first three days, and $8.85 the fourth. Good and choice kinds scaling 92 pounds down brought $8.25 to $8.75; heavier weights $7.50 to $8.35; clippers $7.50 to $8; native wooled bucks $7 to $7.75; throwouts $6 to $7; ewes $4 to $4.75.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate..	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2½@2¾%
Customers' loans	3½@4½	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@1¾	1½@1¾
Four to six months	1¾@2½	1¾@2½

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	27c	26⅞c
Bar silver in London	12½d	17 3-d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston $65,000,000	New York
Year ago today	$8,000,000	1,906,000,000
Balances	34,000,000	
Year ago today	43,000,000	128,000,000
F R bank credit	33,090,438	

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅛@1⅛
60 days	1⅛@1⅛
90 days	1⅛@1⅛
4 months	1⅛@1⅛
5 months	1⅛@1⅛
6 months	1⅛@1⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	6
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.85⅛	$4.85⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.58⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅞	.0391⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394½	.1394½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523⅜	.0526
Germany—mark	.2376½	.2376½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406½	.1406½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅜	.0296⅜	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674½	.2675	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4011¼	.4012	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745½	.1745½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674½	.2675	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059	.0059⅜	.193
Spain—peseta	.1047	.1026	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676½	.2677	.268
Swits'land—franc	.1925	.1927	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176¾	.0176¾	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2287½	.2275	"
Shanghai—tael	.2900	.2937½	"
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4943	.4944	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3321	.3295	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0841	.0850	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2750	.2717	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7125	.7125	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00	.99 63-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE

The United Business Service, in summing up the current position of business, cites among favorable factors that construction for the first half of February was greater than during corresponding period a year ago. Industry continues to register seasonal gains as railroad and automobile orders increase, the service says. Firmness in stock prices is encouraging business, with greater confidence shown in investment buying. Further weakness is recorded in wholesale prices, however, and this continued instability retards recovery, the report says. Commercial loans fail to increase despite low money rates, indicating lack of business expansion.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	86¾	86¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	84½	84⅜
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	83⅛	83⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103	103
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	104½	104⅜
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101½	101½
Amer Fore'n Power 5s	84½	84
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100⅛	100⅜
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	94	94
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	33	32½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103⅛	103
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	134⅝	135
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106⅜
Amer T&T col 4s '36	101¼	101
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	106⅝	106⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅜	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109¼	109
Amer WW & Elec 5s' 34	102½	102⅝
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	77	78
Armour &Co 4½s '39	90⅛	90⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91⅝	91½
Associated Oil 6s '35	75¼	75
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	96	96
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98⅜	98⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s	120	120
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	96⅜	96⅜
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96½	96½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91⅝	91½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97¼	97⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	96½	95⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	104½	104½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	104½	104¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	104	104
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109¼	109¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s' 51	89¾	88
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102⅜	102⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	103⅞
Boston & Maine 5s '55	102⅜	102⅜
Boston & Maine 5s '67	102⅜	103¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	30	30
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	107
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101½	101
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104⅛	104⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '57	89	89
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	101⅞	101¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	102
By Products Coke 5½s	103½	103½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	100	100
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	98⅞	98⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99⅛	99⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105⅛	105½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105⅛	105⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	117¾	117⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	111½	111⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	87⅜	87⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100⅛	100⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99½	99½
Can Pacific 5s '54 ct	104½	104⅜
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97	97
Certainteed 4½s rcts '48	36	35½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅜	100¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101	101
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	105¼	105¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	105⅜	105⅜
Ches & O 4½s E	101	101
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98	98
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	46	46
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	69¼	69
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	87	87
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	93	93
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	95¼	95
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	30½	30
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	73	72½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	91½	91
Chicago Railway 5s	66¾	66½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99⅛	99⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	93	93¾
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	88	88
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	88⅛	88
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	103⅜	103⅜
Chicago Un Sta 5s ct '44	104⅞	104⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90¼	90¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¼	95
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109¾	109¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	65	65
Colo Fupel & Iron 5s '43	95	95
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	98¾	98¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98¾	98¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	98
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106¼	106⅛
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	75	75
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	45½	45½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97¼	97¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105½	105¼
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	101⅜	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106½	106¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105⅜	105⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88¾	88¾
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	98½	98½
Erie RR gen '75s	81	80½
Erie RR gen lien	75½	75½
Erie RR gen 4s '96	86⅞	86⅞
Fla Cen Penn 5s	89⅛	89⅛
Fla East Coast 5s '74	27	24
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103⅛
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102⅜
Gen Theater Equip 6s	69½	69½
Goodrich 6s '45	69	69
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99½	99¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90¾	90
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅜	107⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¾	111¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99¼	99
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98¾	98½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111½
Gulf Mobile & No 5s	87	87
Houston Oil sf 5½s '51	93½	93½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61½	60⅞
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78⅜	78¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100⅛	100⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Central 4s '52	86	86
Ill Central 4½s '66	96¾	96¾
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	105⅜	105⅜
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96⅛	96⅛
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	96½	96½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	91¾	91¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70¼	70¼
Inter Rock Trust 7s '32	91	91
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100	100
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	62	62
Int Paper 6s '55	60⅞	60⅞
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	32	32
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94⅜	93
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	85	84⅞
Int Utility FU&Mem 6s '36	98¼	98⅛
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79¼	79¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101½	101½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	95	95
Keith & Opheum 6s '46	76	76
Kentucky Cen 4s '7..8	95¼	95½
Leclede Gas 5½s '53	102⅞	102⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100½	100¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	58½	58½
Lehigh Pow Sec 5½s 2003	100½	100½
Lehigh Val 5s '74	55	55
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	109½	109
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99	99
Louis & Arkansas 5s	69	67⅝
Manitowac 3½s	90	90
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	80	80
Metro Edison 4½s	101	101
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103⅝	103¼
Min Hon RR SSSM 5s gtd	80	80
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	71	70¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	97⅛	97⅛
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	94½	94⅜
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	94¼	94¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	99½	99½
Mobile & O 5s '47	81¼	81¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	100⅜	100⅜
Morris & Essex 4½s	102⅜	102⅜
Morris & Essex 5s	107¼	107¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101½	101½
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	18	18
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110	109⅞
N O T & M 5½s '54	98	98
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85¼	85¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅜	100⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100⅞	100⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¼	107¼
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	98½	98½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	92	91½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	103⅜	103⅜
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¾	101⅞
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114½
NY GELH&P gu pm 4s '49	98¼	98⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94⅝	94⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	118¼	118¼
NY Ont W cv rfg 4s '92	41½	41½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	103
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111¼	111¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅞	106½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	97¾	97¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	86⅛	86
Nor Am 6s 5s C '60	99¼	99¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104¼	104¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102⅜	102½
Nor Am Co 5s	97½	97¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94⅜	94⅜
Nor Pacific 5s D '27	102½	102½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	112⅞	112⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112	112
Ore Wash RR & N 4s 61	94¾	94⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	98½	98
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107¼	107¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96¾	96¾
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	69	69
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99	99
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	101¾	101¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102	102
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	110
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	99½	99½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	101¼	101
Philadelphia Co 6½s	109¾	109¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	82	82
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '80	94½	94½
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	88	88
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	74¼	74
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107½	107½
Purity Bakries 5s '40	96¾	96⅝
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	88⅝	88⅝
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84½	84½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	95½	95½
St Louis IM&S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	55	55
St Louis S F 4½s A '50	86½	86
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	82¾	81½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	85⅞	85⅞
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	98⅜	98⅛
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110	110
Seabd AL con 6s '45	15⅜	15½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	17¾	17¼
Shell Pipe 6s '52	90	90
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	87⅛	87
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	67¼	67⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95¾	95⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¼	99
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101⅜
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅝	105⅝
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	97	96¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97	96⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99	99
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '71	101	101
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	87⅝	87½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '36	93¾	93¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅛	103⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅛	99⅛
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	93	93
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105⅝	105⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	103⅝	103⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51	51
Third Ave 5s '37	97	97
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33⅛	33⅜
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	64	64
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	98¾	98¾
Union El L&P rfg 5s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Union El L&PP 5½s '54	103⅛	103⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	97	96⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	93⅜	93⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96⅛	96⅛
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	109	109
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 w	74⅜	74
Virginia Ry 5s '62	103⅜	103⅜
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	104	104
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	101⅜	101⅜
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103½	103½
Warner Bhos Pict 6s '39	64½	63⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	105	105
Western Maryland 4s '52	81¾	81¾
Western Union 5s '60	103⅜	103⅜
Wheeling Steel 4½s A '53	90½	90½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101½	101½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101½	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb27	Last Feb26
3½s '47	101.10	101.10	101.10	101.10
4th 4¼s '38	103.10	103.8	103.9	103.11
US 3¾s '47	101.4	101.4	101.4	100.34
US 3¾s '56	104.28	104.28	104.28	104.22
US 4s '54	106.30	106.16	106.30	106.19
US 4¼s '52	110.26	110.26	110.26	110.18

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read. 102.2 as 102 2-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

		Last
	High Low	Feb27 Feb26
Abitibi P&P 5s '53		77⅛ 77¼
Antioquia 2d 7s '57		52¼ 52¼
Antioquia 7s A '45		57 57
Antwerp 5s '56		100¾ 100¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62		86¼ 86
Argentine Gov 6s June '59		92¾ 92⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60		92⅜ 92⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60		93⅞ 92⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61		92 92
Argentine Gov 6s '67 A		92⅞ 92⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B		92¼ 92¼
Australia 4½s '56		62 60
Australia 5s '55		66½ 65
Australia 5s '57		65⅝ 65⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '37		96⅜ 96⅛
Austria Hydro 6½s		86¾ 86
Batavian Pet 4½s '42		96⅛ 96⅜
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45		83¼ 83¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55		103⅜ 103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s' 49		109⅜ 109¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55		114 114
Belgium (King) 7s '56		110½ 110¼
Bergen 5s '60		96¼ 105¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58		73 72
Berlin (City) 6½s '50		82 81¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51		75¼ 75¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '55		69¼ 69¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58		30 30
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47		39½ 39½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52		68 68
Brazil 6½s '26-'57		66 65
Brazil 6½s '27-'57		65⅞ 64⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41		88 88
Bremen 7s '35		99½ 99
Brisbane 6s '50 rct		74¼ 74¼
Brisbane 5s '58		59¼ 58
Budapest (City) 6s '62		75 74
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)		71 70
Bulgaria 7s '67		69¾ 69¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68		80½ 80½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36		101⅞ 101⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '31		100¼ 100¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52		105¾ 105¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61, ctfs		87 87
Chile (Bank) 6s '62		80½ 80½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61		79¾ 79¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61		79¾ 79½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept		79¼ 79¼
Colombia (City) 6½s '50		82 82
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47		64 64
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan		66⅞ 66½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53		95⅞ 95⅞
Cordoba (City) 7s '57		66 66
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42		80 80
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53		98 98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45		75 75
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59		57½ 56½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32		99¼ 99¼
Dresden 7s '45		90 90
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war		88⅝ 88⅝
Finnish A 6½s '54		90 90
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34		93½ 93½
German 7s '49		104¼ 103½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38		84¾ 84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60		79½ 79½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60		79 79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50		87 86
Germ Gov Inv 5½s '65		78¾ 78¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52		100½ 95
Hamburg 6s '46		95 95
Helsingfors 6½s '60		84⅞ 84⅞
Hungary Mun 7s '46		88 88
Iseder Steel 6s '48		84¼ 84
Italian Pub Util 7s '52		75 75
Italy (King) 7s '51		93¾ 93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65		99¼ 99⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37		95¼ 95¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59		81¼ 81¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34		92¾ 92¼
Mex 4s small A 1.10		105
Milan (City) 6½s '52		9½ 9½
New South Wales 5s '57		87 87
New South Wales 5s '58		59½ 59
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70		101⅜ 101
Norway (King) 6s '43		105½ 105½
Norway (King) 6s '52		102⅝ 102⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57		100 100
Orinetal Dev Ltd 6s '53		98¾ 98¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63		100 99¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58		104⅞ 104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med Int ctf 7s '58		106¾ 106¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60		30½ 30½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61		29½ 29½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59		49½ 49½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47		80¾ 80¾
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61		72¾ 72¾
Prussia 6s '52		77 76½
Queensland 6s '58 ctfs 7s '41		89½ 89½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50		98 98
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww		80¾ 80¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46		88¾ 88¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53		59¾ 58¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68		44¼ 44¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67		52⅛ 52⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46		72¾ 73¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52		88½ 88½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww		92¼ 92
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42		82 82
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40		82 81½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51		79¾ 79¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45		87 87
Saxon State 7s '45		86¾ 86¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42		107½ 107½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½ '52		92½ 92½
Silesia El 7s '46		73 72¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54		105½ 105½
Swiss Government 5½s 46		106 106
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52		99¾ 99¾
Tokyo (City) 5s '52		81 81
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61		93½ 93½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53		90½ 90½
Tyrol 7½s '55		98¾ 98¾
U K Gt Br ¾ I 5½s '37		106¼ 106¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47		75⅞ 75⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51		76¾ 76¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51		76½ 76½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64		80 80
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46		101¼ 101
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60		79½ 79½
Vienna 6s '52		88⅜ 88⅜
Westohalia El 6s '53		73 73
Wurtlemberg 7s '56		89½ 89½

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb.26	Last Feb.25
400	Allied Motor	2¼	2	2	2⅛
350	Am Com Pwr A	16	15½	16	15¾
200	Am Equities	7¼	6¼	7¼	6¼
700	Am Radio cv	1	1	1	1⅛
150	Art Metal Wks	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8
100	As Tel Util	25¼	25½	25½	25
200	Butler Bros	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
4100	Ceco Mfg	7½	6	6¾	5⅞
650	Cent Pb Srv A	18⅜	18	18¼	17½
150	Cnt & SW Util	24	23½	24	23⅞
6850	Chicago Inves	4⅜	3½	4	3½
1625	Com Edison	255½	249¾	253	249¼
40200	Cont Chgo	10⅜	9⅞	10	9¾
16400	Cord Corp	11¾	10½	11¾	10⅝
1150	El House Ut	28½	27⅞	28½	28¼
450	Gleaner C Har	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3¼
1250	Grt Lakes Air	2½	2¼	2½	2½
50	Hormell & Co	26½	26½	26½	27
100	Inland Util	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜
26600	Insull Ut Inv	4⅞	4⅝	47	46

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

RANGERS UPSET MAPLE LEAFS, 4-1

Canadiens and Ottawa Also Win National Hockey League Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	24	5	8	118	73	53
Chicago	19	3	13	88	61	41
Rangers	16	8	14	95	74	40
Detroit	15	7	15	86	83	37
Philadelphia	3	3	30	56	148	9
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Canadiens	23	8	8	111	71	51
Toronto	17	7	12	76	73	41
Americans	14	9	15	68	70	37
Montreal	15	6	16	81	91	36
Ottawa	9	3	24	74	110	21

RESULTS FEB. 26

Canadiens 5, Detroit 0.
Ottawa 4, Americans 2.
Rangers 4, Toronto 1.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The New York Rangers, by utilizing their opportunities when rough tactics by the Toronto defense sent them to the penalty box, defeated King Clancy and his Maple Leaf comrades and climbed higher into the playoff position last night, winning 4 to 1.

N. Y. RANGERS		TORONTO
F. Cook, Keeling, Dillon, Maracle,	lw	rw, Bailey, Conacher
Boucher, Murdoch, Maracle,	c	c, Blair, Primeau
W. Cook, Thompson, Dillon,	rw	lw, Cotton, Jackson
Johnson, Jerwa,	ld	rd, Clancy, Horner
Peters, Regan, Jerwa,	rd	ld, Day, Horner
Rosch,	g	g, Chabot

Score—Rangers 4, Toronto 1. Goals—W. Cook 3, Boucher for Rangers; Conacher for Toronto. Assists—Boucher 2, F. Cook 2, W. Cook for Rangers; Primeau for Toronto. Referees—P. J. Ion and Odie Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Feb. 27—Giving their best display of the season the Ottawa Senators administered a severe jolt to the hopes of the New York Americans of attaining a playoff position in the Stanley Cup series, winning 4 to 2, and on the play deserving a victory by at least two goals. The Senators showed speed both ways, displayed a smooth-working combination on the attack and kept close check on the attacking Americans.

OTTAWA		AMERICANS
Kilrea, Touhey, Kinsella,	lw	
	rw, Patterson, McVeigh, Carson	
Lamb, Cox, Grosvenor,	c	
	c, Burch, Himes, Hughes	
Finnigan, Gagne,	rw	
	lw, Emms, Sheppard, Massecar	
Alex Smith, Starr,	ld	rd, Dutton, Dutkowski
Art Smith, Bourgeault,	rd	ld, Brydge, Simpson
Connell,	g	g, Worters

Score—Ottawa 4, Americans 2. Goals—Alex Smith, Cox, Gagne and Finnigan for Ottawa; Patterson and Emms for Americans. Assists—Cox 2, Alex Smith, Touhey and Lamb for Ottawa; Burch and Brydge for Americans. Referees—G. J. Hallinson and B. R. Corbeau. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Feb. 27—After losing their first two games of the season to the Detroit Falcons, the Canadiens outskated, outplayed and outscored the visitors here last night and won by 5 to 0. The victory, along with the defeat of Toronto in New York, gave the locals a 10-point lead over their second-place rivals, while the defeat was a costly one to the Falcons as they fell two more points behind the New York Rangers. The locals defeated the visitors through their speed, although Detroit held up for part of the first period. After nearly 15 minutes' play Sylvio Mantha scored the first goal of the game, the Detroit defense permitting him to come out from behind their goal to beat Dolson, and the "Canucks" ran in two more inside the next four minutes.

CANADIENS		DETROIT
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha,	lw	
	rw, Cooper, Filmore, Aurie, Goldsworthy	
Lepine, Morenz, Rivers,	c	
	c, Goodfellow, Lewis, Hay	
Larochelle, Gagnon, Wasnie,	rw	
	lw, Borrell, Newman, McCabe	
Burke, Leduc,	ld	rd, Noble, McInenly
S. Mantha, Lesieur,	rd	ld, Rockburn, Evans
Hainsworth,	g	g, Dolson

Score—Canadiens 5, Detroit 0. Goals—Lepine 2, S. Mantha, Larochelle, Gagnon for Canadiens. Assists—Joliat 2, Larochelle, Lepine and Wasnie for Canadiens. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Jerry Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

THREE TO ORGANIZE LACROSSE BODY

Another step was taken toward the formation of a New England lacrosse association Thursday evening, when representatives of seven of the 12 New England colleges and schools, which now include or favor lacrosse as a recognized sport, met at the home of L. Vernon Briggs on Beacon Street, Boston, and went on record as favoring a lacrosse association, to be organized under the rules of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. A committee of three, composed of L. Vernon Briggs, William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard University, and Dr. Allen Rowe, secretary of the advisory committee on athletics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was appointed to form the association.

Those present at the meeting Thursday night in addition to the three men appointed to the formation committee were: Charles E. Marsters, president of the Boston Lacrosse Club; Henry W. Clark, assistant to Bingham at Harvard; William W. Cowles, athletic director at University of New Hampshire; Clarence Houston, Tufts College athletic director; Ralph Brown, comptroller of athletics at Boston University; Dr. P. S. Page, head of athletics at Phillips Andover Academy; Prof. E. S. Parsons, director of student activities at Northeastern University; Madison Sayles, Harvard varsity lacrosse coach.

Bobby Jones Accepts the Sullivan Medal Amid Ovation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—Facing flashing cameras, microphones and the eyes of a thousand diners, Robert Tyre Jones Jr., world's greatest golfer, accepted the James E. Sullivan medal "for fine performance and good sportsmanship." The award, a memorial to one of the founders of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, is made as a result of a vote by some 800 sporting authorities. Avery Brundage, president of the A. A. U., read a telegram of congratulation from President Hoover and presented the medal, a gold disk five inches in diameter, to Jones.

"I cordially congratulate you," said President Hoover, "on the honor of receiving the first James E. Sullivan memorial medal for fine performance and good sportsmanship for the year 1930. I rejoice with your innumerable admirers in this further recognition."

Jones expressed his thanks in a conventional but sincere manner, stating he would always remember the ovation he received. President Brundage called attention to the fact that whereas national heroes of the past were military and naval men, the heroes of today in the United States are aviators, sportsmen and athletes. He said that sport now reaches 90 per cent of the population, either for participation or for spectation, and that it has brought about an idealistic development of the nation.

Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director at University of Chicago, urged Jones to resist those who would coax him back into competitive golf. "Let Americans remember you as the character they have come to know in the last dozen years."

H. H. Ramsay of New York, president of the United States Golf Association, was one of the speakers. M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, who arranged the national hookup for the occasion, told of the difficulty he had in persuading Jones to sign up to talk over the radio. R. A. Wood, president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, as chairman of the reception committee, welcomed Jones to Chicago. George T. Donoghue, superintendent of the South Park Commissioners, was toastmaster. Many great athletes in swimming, track and field, skating and other sports were present to pay tribute to the first winner of the Sullivan award.

NEW JUNIOR HIGH JUMP MARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 27—One women's senior and one women's junior New England A. A. A. U. track and field championship titles were decided here last night and in the latter event a new record was established. Rena Macdonald, unattached, was the winner of the senior title when she took the 8-pound shotput with a put of 37ft. 1½in. Helen Phillips, Boston Swimming Association, won the junior running high jump with a leap of 4ft. 6⅝in. This is a new record.

LYONS BOWLS PERFECT 300

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 27 (AP)—A perfect bowling score was rolled yesterday by George Lyons. In a three-game string with John Fiesko, Lou Horvath and Joe Bailey, Lyons rolled 226, 300 and 243 for a total of 769.

TWO ENGLISH, TWO U. S. GIRLS ADVANCE

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Two English and two American girls yesterday made their way into the semifinals of the South Atlantic golf championship.

The fortune of the draw, however, will pit the English women against each other.

Diana Fishwick, the British leader, eliminated Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday, 3 and 1, and will meet Kathleen Garnham, her countrywoman, who defeated Marian Bennett, New Britain, Conn., 5 and 4 in the quarterfinal.

Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., disposed of Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson, Kan., 6 and 5. In the next round, Miss Hicks meets Martha Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., who won her quarterfinal from Mrs. I. G. Riley, Pittsburgh, 6 and 5.

The feature match of the day was the match between Miss Fishwick and Miss Wattles. It found the English champion hitting her stride for the first time since arriving in the United States.

PENN SWIMMERS WIN FROM GREEN, 38 TO 33

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania swimming team and waterpolo six triumphed over Dartmouth College last night in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet. The Red and Blue swimmers won 38 to 33 and the polo-ists 44 to 14. It was the first defeat of the season for the Dartmouth waterpolo contingent.

Harry U. Strong Jr., '33, Pennsylvania, was the individual star of the swimming meet, the only double winner of the night. He won both the 440- and 220-yard freestyle events. Dartmouth won the relay event. Its individual winners were F. P. McCord '31, in the 100-yard freestyle and J. S. Monogan '33, in the 150-yard backstroke. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Penn; R. M. Cukor '31, Dartmouth, second; E. S. Smith '32, Dartmouth, third. Time—25s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by F. B. McCord '31, Dartmouth; McAllister, Dartmouth, second; B. E. Marshall '32, Penn, third. Time—57 2-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Penn; J. W. Merriam '31, Penn, second; W. D. Howland '33, Dartmouth, third. Time—2m. 31s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '32, Penn; Chase, Dartmouth, second; C. A. Babbitt '31, Dartmouth, third. Time—5m. 20 1-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. S. Monogan '33, Dartmouth; J. W. Merriam '31, Penn, second; Harrison, Dartmouth, third. Time—1m. 50 3-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Penn; C. H. Page Jr. '31, Penn, second; Alford, Dartmouth, third. Time—2m. 44 4-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. T. Grandy '32, Penn; W. S. Lusby '31, Penn, second; R. C. Hosmer Jr. '32, Dartmouth, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Dartmouth (E. S. Smith '32, F. C. Baldwin '33, Robert Doscher '33, John R. M. Cukor '31); second, Penn (W. T. Grandy '32, B. E. Marshall '32, Smith and H. U. Strong Jr. '33). Time—1m. 40 3-5s.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Appalachian State 33, King College 29.
Buena Vista 32, Western Union 25.
Culver-Stockton 29, Iowa Wesleyan 24.
Dubuque 43, Wisconsin School of Mines 32.
Harvard Independents 44, R. I. State 43.
Iowa State 39, Drake 21.
Iowa State Teachers 36, Columbia C. 24.
Mt. Union 42, Oberlin 23.
Norwich 26, Vermont 18.
St. Ambrose 35, Augustana 22.
St. Lawrence 36, Hamilton 28.
University of Detroit 24, Dayton 22.
Valparaiso U. 22, Manchester 21.

COX AND TURNESA TIE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Whiffy Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Joe Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., tied for first place in the 72 hole Florida open golf yesterday with scores of 291. Al R. Espinosa, Chicago, and Horton Smith, Craigston, N. Y., brought in 292's to rank next. In the third group were George Christ, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles Guest, Detroit, and Herman Barron, Port Chester, N. Y., with 295's. Cox shot two rounds of 71 each yesterday. Turnesa had a 70 for the final round for a total of 154.

Leaders of the Crimson and Blue Hockey Teams

Right—Capt. Harwood Ellis '31, Harvard. Left—Capt. Frank L. Luce Jr. '31 Yale (Wide World).

HOPPE DEFEATS HAGENLACHER

Welker Cochran Scores Fourth Successive Victory to Hold First Place

INTERNATIONAL 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Lost	High run	Grand average
W. Cochran	4	0	152	25 25-63
W. F. Hoppe	3	1	217	40 15-38
K. Matsuyama	1	3	159	19 42-62
E. Hagenlacher	0	4	167	22 6-50

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—W. F. Hoppe of New York won his third game in four starts in the international 18.2 balkline billiards tournament last night, defeating Eric Hagenlacher of Germany, 400 to 162 in eight innings.

Hoppe's victory enabled him to strengthen his hold on second place behind Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif. Kinrey Matsuyama is third in the standing with one win and three defeats, and Hagenlacher, beaten in all four starts, brings up the rear.

Hoppe was in superb form last night, taking a wide lead with a run of 109 in the second inning and winding up the match with an unfinished cluster of 111 in the eighth inning. Hagenlacher picked his seventh and last frame for his best run, 59. The score by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—22 109 5 50 6 66 31 111—400. High Run—111. Average—50.
Eric Hagenlacher—32 1 43 6 17 4 53—162. High Run—53. Average—23 1-7.

Cochran took a commanding lead in the tournament yesterday by scoring his fourth successive victory, a 400-to-303 victory over Matsuyama of Japan.

The match was the first in the second half of the double round robin and marked Cochran's second win over the Japanese.

The game, which went 16 innings, was closely fought all the way, Cochran's high runs of 111 and 96 being offset in part by Matsuyama's clusters of 101 and 95. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—0 25 31 13 27 96 27 111 3 2 37 9 0 1 9 9—400. High run—111. Average—25.
Kinrey Matsuyama—4 19 3 95 0 0 34 101 10 1 5 17 0 0 14—303. High run—101. Average—20 3-15.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	12	8	8	48	44	32
Seattle	11	9	8	50	44	31
Portland	9	10	11	47	45	28

RESULT FEB. 26

Portland 8, Seattle 1.

PORTLAND SURPRISES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 27—Turning in one of the biggest upsets of the year in Pacific Coast Hockey League circles and also one of the largest scores, Portland's Buckaroos administered an 8 to 1 defeat to Seattle's Eskimos here last night. Dave Downie, "Army" Armstrong and Orville Roulston were the outstanding stars. It was a rough game. Portland opened the scoring when Armstrong slapped in a Downie pass in two minutes' play and Seattle tied the score when Anderson took a pass from Walker for the Eskimos' only scoring gesture. Roulston put Portland in the lead before the period closed with a great shot. The Buckaroos ran wild to score four times in the second period. Downie got two of them by breaking through the defense, Roulston got a pass from McGoldrick and Teel accepted Evans' assist for the other. Downie again broke through in the third period and Evans finished the scoring by an assist from Coupes.

WINDSOR TO REPLACE BENEDICT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 27—Norman Smith, goalie for Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, 1929-30 senior amateur hockey champions of Canada, is scheduled to join the Windsor Bulldogs of the International Hockey League here today. Smith is being rushed to Windsor to replace Clint Benedict in goal. Benedict, veteran of 18 seasons in professional hockey, has been finding difficulty handling long shots this winter and the management has decided to replace him with a younger player. Although Windsor has a good defense and the best scoring machine in the league, Benedict has been scored against 97 times in 41 games this winter.

PERKINS AND KAUFMAN TO MEET

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—T. Philip Perkins, British amateur golfer, and Bob Kaufman, Canton (O.) "unknown," advanced to the finals of the Dixie amateur golf championship yesterday by winning their semifinal matches by identical scores, 1 up. Perkins defeated Lee Chase, Buffalo veteran and co-medalist. At the turn they were all square after Perkins was 2 up at the fourth. Perkins was 1 up on the eleventh, lost his lead on the fourteenth, regained it on the fifteenth and held it to the end. Kaufman won from Winfield Day Jr., Chicago schoolboy, on the eighteenth.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Pennsylvania 38, Dartmouth 33.
Williams 40, P. & M. 31.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

Pennsylvania 44, Dartmouth 14.

BELL ADVANCES TO BERMUDA SEMIFINAL

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 27 (AP)—Rain cut short play in the Bermuda tennis championships yesterday, but held off long enough to permit R. Berkeley Bell, Texas star, to gain a place in the semifinals along with John Hope Doeg, United States champion; Cliff S. Sutter of New Orleans, and Herbert L. Bowman of New York, defending titleholder.

Bell defeated the Canadian Davis Cup star, Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Montreal, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Badly outplayed in the first set, Bell took command of the situation thereafter and Wright offered only moderate resistance.

The only other matches played yesterday were in doubles. Bowman and Doeg were entirely too powerful a combination for Wright and Allan McMartin, another Montreal star, and advanced to the final round by scores of 6—0, 6—1. They will meet Sutter and Bell for the title. The latter pair eliminated H. Colin Smith, of Bermuda, and Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4.

BRITISH OPEN PRIZE MONEY INCREASED

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Royal and Ancient Golf Club announced yesterday that another £100 (about $500) will dangle from Bobby Jones's British open crown this year as added temptation for those who want to win it at Carnoustie the first week in June.

Total prize money, which many years ago was only a few pounds subscribed by club members, now has reached $2500.

Conditions for the 1931 play call for the usual 36-hole qualifying rounds, with the 100 lowest scorers competing in the 72-hole championship proper. Entries will close May 8.

The Royal and Ancient also warned amateurs hoping to win Jones's amateur title at Westward Ho beginning May 18 that acceptance without payment of golf balls or golf merchandise will render the player ineligible. This rule has been in corporated into the definition of amateur status in Great Britain.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	25	5	10	94	60	55
Windsor	20	6	15	117	98	46
London	19	5	16	81	71	43
Cleveland	18	6	15	100	89	42
Pittsburgh	16	9	15	85	92	41
Detroit	15	1	24	78	103	31
Syracuse	9	4	27	92	134	22

RESULTS FEB. 26

Detroit 4, Syracuse 3.
Buffalo 0, London 0, overtime.
Windsor 3, Pittsburgh 2, overtime.

SCORELESS TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 27—Buffalo Bisons and London Tecumsehs battled 70 minutes to a scoreless tie in an International Hockey League game here last night that was featured by heavy body checking. The tie enabled London to regain third place in the standing. It was the eleventh shutout of the season for Goalie Bill Taugher of Buffalo and the tenth for Herb Stuart of London.

WINDSOR HALTS PITTSBURGH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 27—Windsor Bulldogs halted the spectacular climb of Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets in the International Hockey League race here last night. A goal by Duncan on a pass from Arbour gave Windsor an overtime victory 3 to 2. By the win Windsor increased its lead over London to three points. It was the first defeat for Pittsburgh in 10 starts.

OLYMPICS WIN GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27—Syracuse Stars failed to stand off a third-period attack of Detroit Olympics here last night and lost a 4-to-3 engagement in International Hockey League competition. The visitors had a one-goal lead until midway through the last period, but Olympics finished with two goals in succession to produce a win.

PLAN INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 27 (AP)—Plans for the formation of an international collegiate hockey league, consisting of Harvard, Dartmouth, McGill and Toronto, which have been set in motion by the Dartmouth student daily yesterday, were highly commended by Harry H. Heneage, supervisor of the Green's athletics. "We are in favor of such a league," Heneage told the student editors, "and have already told Harvard and McGill that we would like to try it out. The international aspect alone is worth while." A favorable reaction was also obtained from McGill sports authorities but Harvard was reported to be opposed to such a league. "It is Harvard's policy," a member of the Daily Crimson staff wired his Dartmouth contemporary, "not to enter any athletic league whatsoever. We have no information on the proposed hockey league."

PARE EXTENDS TILDEN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27 (AP)—J. Emmett Pare, Dayton (O.) youngster, carried William T. Tilden 2d to five sets last night in their tennis exhibition here, but lost. The scores were 3—6, 7—5, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. Tilden turned his right ankle at the end of the fourth set and limped throughout the fifth. Pare replaced Karel Koseluh, professional champion, in the troupe. Pare teamed with Ellis Kinsgmann of Chicago to defeat Tilden and Dr. W. Look Wei, Chinese player, 6—3, in an exhibition doubles set.

De Capriles Winner in U. S. Junior Foils

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Miguel A. de Capriles, a graduate of New York University and now in the faculty of that institution, won his way into the senior class of foilsmen of the United States, after four years of competition, yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club, when he won the United States junior foils championship. He had a hard battle to do it, as Peter W. Bruder of the Salle de Armes Vince, actually made one more touch in the final round, but the provision that a national championship cannot be decided on touches gave the Cuban star a fence-off and he won it by a score of 5 to 2.

Fifteen foilsmen competed, with representatives of several other divisions present, in addition to the eight qualifiers from New York. They were first divided into three strips, with two qualifying for the finals.

Strip 1—Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers' Club; Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Armes Vince; George W. Thompson Jr., Yale University; Charles L. Tutt Jr., Princeton University; Henry B. Wesselman, Harvard University. De Capriles and Bruder each won three bouts, with the former defeating the latter, while the Harvard fencer defeated de Capriles; qualifying the first two.

Strip 2—Wallace H. Goldsmith, Fencers' Club; Casper F. Hegner, unattached; Walter Grautoff, New York University; John A. Berry, United States Military Academy; Dr. Edwin S. Acel, New York A. C.; Goldsmith qualified first with four straight victories; but touches decided the other qualifier, with Berry and Hegner each winning twice. Berry qualified with 15 touches against him to 18 against Hegner.

Strip 3—Max Kapner, University Fencers' Club; George Ferguson, Fencers' Club; Archibald H. Busby, Yale University; Joseph Castellano, New Jersey division; Rudolph Fleer, Penn A. C.; Kapner and Busby, with three victories each, were the finalists.

The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR FOILS CHAMPIONSHIP
Final Round

Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers, defeated Max Kapner, 5 to 3; Busby, 5 to 2; Berry, 5 to 4; Goldsmith, 5 to 4, and on fence-off, Bruder, 5 to 2.

Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Armes Vince, defeated Kapner, 5 to 2; Busby, 5 to 2; de Capriles, 5 to 3, and Goldsmith, 5 to 3.

Cadet John A. Berry, United States Military Academy, defeated Kapner, 5 to 2; Bruder, 5 to 4, and Goldsmith, 5 to 0.

Archibald H. Busby, Yale University, defeated Kapner, 5 to 2; Berry, 5 to 3.

Max Kapner, University Fencers, defeated Goldsmith, 5 to 4.

Wallace H. Goldsmith, Fencers' Club, defeated Busby, 5 to 4.

TAPIA WINS BATTLE WITH CUBAN RIVAL

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Ricardo Tapia, Mexican Davis Cup tennis player, eliminated Gustavo Vollmer, ranking No. 1 player of Cuba, 6—1, 6—4, in their third-round singles match yesterday of the Pan-American tennis championships. The match continued a net rivalry which has existed between the two for some time.

Despite a score of 6—1 in the first set, the Mexican found difficulty in overcoming a dogged resistance by Vollmer that brought several of the games to deuce.

George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, won his singles match with Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 6—4; J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., advanced by a 6—3, 6—3 defeat of J. S. McDermott, New York, and John W. Van Ryn, Rosemont, Pa., downed Carroll Turner, Miami, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1.

Doubles matches saw Turner and Gus Feuer, also of Miami, defeat S. Jarvis Adams, Port Washington, L. I., and Charles Whitehead, Trenton, N. J., 6—3, 6—2.

Bill Southerland and Alex Perle, Albany, N. Y., won 1—6, 6—3, 6—4, from Malon and Richard Courts, Atlanta Brothers. Hall, paired with Rainville, won 6—2, 7—5 from Paul Stagg, Chicago, and Marvin Tarpley, Tampa.

Van Ryn and Lott won 6—2, 6—1 from Keith Morgan, New York, and McDermott.

In the next doubles round Tapia and Vollmer defeated Southerland and Perle 6—0, 6—3.

MISS BOYDEN BEATS MISS HALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 27—Miss Aurine Boyden of Boston gained the semifinals in the women's annual invitation squash racquets tourney yesterday at the Racquet and Swimming Club, defeating Miss Ruth Hall of Philadelphia, United States women's squash racquets champion, in three sets, 9—15, 18—13, 17—14. Three others gained the semifinal round of the tournament. They are: Mrs. William Adams of Cedarhurst, Mrs. Crawford C. Medeira of Philadelphia and Mrs. George Wightman, former United States champion and winner last year.

HARVARD HAS BETTER RECORD

Crimson Favorite to Win Its Hockey Series From Yale

HARVARD-YALE HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Scores
1900	Yale	5—4
1901	Harvard	4—2
1902	Yale	4—3, 5—3, 4—1
1903	Harvard	3—0, 6—2, 5—1
1904	Harvard	5—3, 4—3
1905	Harvard	7—1
1906	Harvard	4—3
1907	Harvard	3—2
1908	Yale	3—2
1909	Harvard	5—0
1910	Harvard	3—0
1911	Harvard	3—2
1912	Harvard	4—2, 2—3, 4—2
1913	Harvard	4—0, 3—2
1914	Harvard	4—3, 1—3, 4—1
1915	Harvard	4—2, 3—1
1916	Harvard	2—0, 0—5, 4—2
1917	Yale	2—0, 0—5, 2—0
1919	Harvard	4—1
1920	Harvard	5—4, 3—0
1921	Harvard	7—0, 13—1
1922	Harvard	6—2, 3—1
1923	Harvard	3—2, 0—3, 2—1
1924	Yale	3—0, 6—1
1925	Yale	2—3, 3—2, 1—0
1926	Harvard	4—0, 2—0
1927	Harvard	6—2, 2—1
1928	Harvard	2—1, 2—0
1929	Yale	1—2, 1—0, 3—2
1930	Tie	3—2, 1—3, 2—2*

*Harvard score first. Harvard 22, Yale 7.

Harvard and Yale meet tomorrow night in the Boston Garden in the first of their series of hockey championship games and the team which wins two out of three will come pretty close to being entitled to claim for itself the college hockey championship of North America. Harvard has played 13 games, winning 12 and losing 1. Its only defeat came in the second of its two-game series with University Club. Harvard defeated Toronto twice, Queen's, McGill twice and Dartmouth twice. Harvard has scored 64 goals against 13 for its opponents.

Yale in 15 games has won 13, lost one and tied one. Its most recent victory was against the New Haven club of the Canadian-American League, which it defeated 3 to 1. The Eli's only defeat came at the hands of Boston Hockey Club in the second game of a two-game series by a score of 1 to 0. Yale was tied by Toronto, 2—2. Yale has scored 62 goals against 18 for its opponents.

Yale will have two strong lines, the first with Capt. Frank L. Luce Jr., '31, at center; Kay Todd Jr., '32S, at left wing; Dunbar W. Bostwick '31, at right wing. The second line has F. A. Nelson Jr., '31, center; Donald R. McClennan Jr., '31, left wing; Alexander C. Fletcher '33, right wing. Franklin Farrel 3d '31, has been playing regular goal with Colman Curtiss Jr., '32, substituting. Their staring defense probably will be Stewart B. Iglehart '32, right defense, and John K. Winter '32, left defense with John E. Muhlfeld '32, sparing.

Harvard will start a line with John B. Garrison '31, center; H. D. Everett Jr., '31, left wing; Charles C. Cunningham '32, right wing, and the second line has W. Barry Wood Jr., '32, center; Ian Baldwin '33, left wing, and Robert Saltonstall Jr., '33, right wing. Capt. Harwood Ellis '31, will play goal with Samuel L. Batchelder '31, at left defense and Wilson H. Crosby '32, at right defense.

This will be the thirty-first time the two universities have met in a hockey series and the Crimson has had all the better of the series with 22 victories to its credit against only 7 for Yale. Last year the series was one of the hardest fought ever staged by the two colleges. Harvard sprang a big surprise by winning the first game at New Haven, 3 to 0 in 10 minutes of overtime play. Yale returned the compliment by defeating Harvard in the second game at the Boston Garden, 3 to 1 and when the two teams met in the third and final game at the Boston Garden the result was a 2-to-2 tie after 90 minutes of hard, fast hockey. Yale was a decided favorite to win the 1930 series and Harvard is the favorite this year.

The second game of this year's series is scheduled for New Haven, March 7th, and should a third be necessary it will also be played in New Haven, March 11. The season's records:

HARVARD		YALE
7-M. I. T.	2	1-University Club. 0
3-University Club.	1	4-Boston H. C.. 2
4-Toronto	1	3-Dartmouth 1
7-Michigan	0	3-St. Mary's 1
3-McGill	2	2-Toronto 2
5-Queen's	1	8-Boston 2
9-Toronto	0	6-Dartmouth 1
10-West Point	0	0-Boston H. C.. 1
6-Middlebury	0	5-University Club. 3
1-University Club.	3	4-Clarkson Tech.. 0
4-Dartmouth	2	6-Dartmouth 1
3-Dartmouth	3	5-St. Nicholas 1
2-McGill	0	7-Princeton 1
		5-Princeton 1
		3-New Haven 1
64	13	63 18

PICK-UPS

WITH a new and popular manager at their helm and several new faces in their lineup, the Boston Red Sox should develop considerably more interest around Fenway Park during the next few months than perhaps would have been the case had not some changes been made. Shauno Collins, who began his baseball career around the sandlots of Newton Upper Falls, Mass., is well liked by all who know him or who watched him patrol the outfield for the Chicago White Sox and later for the Red Sox. He will keep his players "fighting" at all times and this is just what the Red Sox need. This attitude will give them confidence, and when any team has confidence it acquires the knack of winning.

Manager Bill McKechnie of the Boston Braves is quoted as saying that he is more than pleased with his outfield for the coming season, to say nothing of the remainder of the team. Conditioning work is progressing rapidly, with practically everyone on hand. As far as is known at the present time, the Braves' starting outfield will consist of Wally Berger, Wes Schulmerich and Red Worthington, but just where they will be placed has not been decided as yet. With these three players backing up the infield, Boston fans will see a much better outfield than has been the case in recent years. It will have an abundance of color and, above all, batting punch.

During the latter part of May in the 1928 season, the Red Sox won a few close games in a row and immediately began to show an abundance of "pep." They played great ball and instantly began to climb. By the end of May they were in fourth place and it looked almost as if they would go higher; but when the "breaks" began to go the other way and they were on the losing end of several close games, a losing streak resulted and back they went into the cellar position, where they remained. Perhaps if Collins can start his team off right at the beginning he can get results where others have failed. He has some promising young material at his disposal and several veterans with the experience needed to round out the team.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

M. I. T. 986, Garden City R. & R. C. 986.

Buffalo Defeats Tulsa Two Straight

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	24	3	10	111	72	48
Kansas City	21	3	13	95	61	42
Duluth	20	1	15	91	67	40
Chicago	19	2	18	88	76	38
Buffalo	18	4	13	72	65	36
Minneapolis	11	3	23	50	89	22
St. Louis	8	0	27	46	113	13

RESULTS FEB. 26

Buffalo 3, Tulsa 1.
Kansas City 3, St. Louis 0.
Duluth 5, Minneapolis 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27—Scoring all three goals within less than 10 minutes in the third period, Buffalo Majors turned in their second straight American Hockey League triumph over the leading Tulsa Oilers last night at the Peace Bridge Arena, the final score was 3 to 1. Tulsa, as on the previous night, outspeeded and outplayed the locals throughout the first two periods, but on only one occasion were they able to push the puck past Joe Stark. Midway through the second session, LaFrance sniped a pretty goal from left wing.

BUFFALO		TULSA
Bouchard, Mitchell,	lw	
	rw, Wakeford, Marker, Powley	
Thorsteinssen, Mitchell,	c, s	Sheppard, Moffatt
St. John, Cousins,	rw	lw, Meicalf, Lafrance
Donnelly, Oatman,	ld	rd, Hansen, Williams
Rennie, Contant,	rd	ld, Trapp, Williams
Stark,	g	g, McCusker

Score—Buffalo 3, Tulsa 1. Goals—Oatman, Thorsteinssen, St. John for Buffalo; Lafrance for Tulsa. Assists—Bouchard, Donnelly and Thorsteinssen for Buffalo. Referee—Edward O'Leary.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 27—Duluth defeated Minneapolis Millers by a 5-to-0 score in an American Hockey League game here

GRAIN CONGRESS IN PARIS SEEKS TARIFF ACCORD

Briand Says World Peace Hinges on Decisions Affecting Trade

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 26—The second European grain conference has assembled primarily for the purpose of discovering how wheat importing countries can assist the grain exporting states of the center and east in disposing of their future crops by granting preference in tariffs or otherwise to European wheat.

This conference follows immediately after a similar assembly which concluded its sessions yesterday and which was summoned in order to assist grain growing states to dispose of their present surpluses.

The second congress is not so comprehensive as the first in its membership. Only eleven countries—Germany, Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia—are officially represented, but delegates from Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Poland are present as observers in view of the interest these countries have in the wheat question.

Interested in Rehabilitation

In devising methods for granting preferential treatment to European grain the conference will naturally arouse some apprehension in Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina, and possibly Russia, since those countries are competitors with Danubian states in the European market.

But Dr. Ernst, director of the Ministry of Commerce of Prussia, who leads the German delegation, probably has good grounds for expressing the opinion that granting customs preference to limited quotas of European grain would not meet with any overwhelming opposition on the part of overseas countries since they are interested in the economic rehabilitation of Europe.

There is ample opportunity for a customs agreement toward this end, since it is estimated that the tariff on wheat in some European states amounts to 100 or even 200 per cent ad valorem.

The Paris conference intends to direct its attention principally to the European aspect of this world problem in order that the European case may be clearly and concisely stated when questions are discussed with overseas grain exporters at the conference in Rome next month.

Prompt Action Needed

Need of acting promptly with this in view was emphasized by Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, in his opening address when the conference commenced its sessions at the Foreign Ministry on the Quai d'Orsay. As he had done three days earlier in opening the first conference, M. Briand declared that beyond the technical and economic questions which the conference must consider lay important political decisions tending toward establishment of peace in Europe, which it is within the delegates' rights to pronounce upon.

M. Briand referred with satisfaction to accomplishments of the preceding conference in spite of difficulties arising from technical details of quality and price and limitations upon governmental interference with free markets.

François Poncet, French Undersecretary of State for National Economy, was elected chairman of the second as he was of the first conference. He indicated close coöperation which exists between this meeting, held under auspices of the Committee on European Union and the Economic Committee of the League of Nations whose vice-president, Dr. Richard Schueller of Austria, along with several of its members is among the delegates, and also with the International Institute of Agriculture whose president, Prof. G. de Michelis, heads the Italian delegation.

The chairman remarked that one can speak of overproduction of cereals only on the world market, since Europe produces less than it needs and has to import from overseas from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 quintals of wheat and 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 quintals of maize annually.

Thus after all European crops are exhausted there ordinarily remains 80 to 90 per cent of the Continent's need which must be imported.

BOSTON PENSION COST SET AT $1,000,000

Heavy cost to Boston taxpayers from the old-age pension law, which becomes effective on July 1, next, is intimated in a statement of the overseers of the public welfare, that about 2500 to 3000 persons will be eligible for assistance. The Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce says: "The average payment to each person is estimated to be $400 per year. Thus the annual cost in Boston will be at least $1,000,000. It is not unlikely that within a few years this cost will be doubled."

SUPREME COURT GETS RADIO TUBE PATENT CONTEST

Langmuir Case, One of Most Important, Reaches High Tribunal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — The radio tube patent contest, intimately affecting the future of the radio industry, and particularly the fight of independent groups against the so-called "patent pool" has reached the Supreme Court.

The court issued a writ of certiorari to review the validity of the Langmuir high vacuum tube patent—considered one of the most important patent cases to reach the high tribunal. The Langmuir patent is owned by the General Electric Company and is licensed for radio use to the R. C. A.

Its validity has been attacked by independents and it is asserted by them to be probably the most important patent in the "patent pool" which the Department of Justice has sued to dissolve in the anti-trust proceeding filed last May against the Radio Corporation of America, General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the General Motors Corporation.

The suit which reached the Supreme Court originated in the United States District Court at Wilmington, Del., in an infringement suit brought by the General Electric Company against the DeForest Radio Company four years ago. That court held the patent invalid and not infringed. The Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia sustained this decision, but on a rehearing reversed itself last December, and upheld the patent.

Usually, the Supreme Court refuses to review patent cases. It apparently made an exception in the Langmuir case because of the importance of the issue to the radio industry. The public importance of the case was emphasized by a petition as "amici curiæ" filed with the court by the Chemical Foundation, the Radio Logical Society of North America, the Radio Logical Research Institute, and the Federal Telegraph Company.

"The action of the Supreme Court today gives a new impetus to the fight of the independent radio industry against the aggressions of the radio trust" Oswald F. Schuette, executive secretary of the Radio Protective Association said. His campaign for the independent industry resulted in the Government's anti-monopoly suit.

"The decision," he says, "involves the future of industrial progress in 100 lines of industry, for vacuum tubes are at the heart of this industrial advance. The electronic art is the basis for sensational advances in many industries which have nothing to do with radio, but which would be at the mercy of the radio trust were the latter to be permitted to use its illegal patent pool to put shackles on them.

"For instance, every user of X-rays could have his own apparatus, if the radio trust had not apportioned the X-ray industry to the General Electric Company in the illegal agreement under which the radio trust patent pool was created 10 years ago. Even the patents of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company were apportioned to the General Electric Company for that purpose."

FABRE LINE INVITED TO COME TO BOSTON

Inviting the Fabre Line to utilize the facilities of the Port of Boston, Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, yesterday telegraphed the New York agent of the steamship company, calling attention to this port as one which would be of advantage to them if it was decided to come to Boston temporarily, pending reconstruction of the State Pier in Providence, which burned Wednesday.

The Fabre line operates a regular passenger service between Mediterranean ports and New York, calling at Providence on both east and west bound trips.

MOTOR LAWS SURVEY URGED

Scrutinization of the motor vehicle laws of Massachusetts to ascertain whether they can be improved is favored by the committee on traffic control and safety of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which points out that uniformity with other states as far as feasible and more rational speed laws are possible results of value.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "basic" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SATURDAY, FEB 28

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.
Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.
"Snoop and Peep" (WEAF—T). Amateur detectives. 7:30.
"Rise of the Goldbergs" (WJZ Chain). Family drama. 7:30.
Weber and Fields (WEAF Chain). 8.
Dixie Circus (WJZ Chain). 8.
"The Silver Flute" (WFAF Chain). 8. A story within a story. 8:30.
"The Gumps" (WJZ Chain). Adventures of Dick Trevor, freshman. 9.
"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Burlesques of the radio. 10.
"Aunt Lulu's Adventures" (WJZ Chain). Action in the "Village." 10:45.
"The Celebrated Case" (CBS—T). Hank Simmons Show Boat. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Audrey Marsh, soprano; Larry Murphy, tenor; Henry Burbig; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS). Last of the "Surprise Party" periods. 7:30.
Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh, soloists; orchestra (WEAF—T). "Varieties" period. 8:15.
Vee Lawnhurst, songs at piano; Handy Boys, male trio; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (Fuller—WJZ—T). That familiar phrase "By Special Permission of the Copyright Owners," has been made into a song and will be sung by the trio. 8:30.
Ebony Twins, piano duo (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:45.
Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Familiar selections of Herbert, Weber, Sullivan, Fibich and Paderewski. 6:05.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Verdi and Mascagni opera; sylvan touch in "Alpine Violets," "Sparkling Dew," "Waldandacht." 11.

Band Music

Goldman Band (WEAF—T). Substituting for Walter Damrosch. 9.
Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor (CBS). Last program of series. 9.

Talks

Mark Hellinger, columnist (CBS—T). Ted Husing's Sportslants period. 6.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). News interpretations. 6:45, 8.
Dean Gleason L. Archer (WEAF—T). "Laws that Safeguard Society." 7:15.
Gilbert E. Gable (WEAF—T). "The Highroad to Adventure" series. 7:45.
Alexander Woollcott (CBS—T). "The Early Bookworm." 8:30.
National Radio Forum (CBS—T). Political Washington. 9:30.

Recitals

Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor (CBS—T). 8.
Lannie Ross, tenor; string trio (WEAF Chain). "Troubadour of the Moon." 11.
Little Jack Little, songs at piano (WEAF Chain). 11:45.

Daytime Programs

Parnassus String Trio (WEAF Chain). 9:02 a. m.
International Singers; Virginia Arnold, pianist (CBS). 10 a. m.
New World Salon Orchestra (CBS). 10:30 a. m.
The Recitalists (WJZ Chain). 11 a. m.
Organ Melodists (WJZ Chain). 11:30 a. m.
New York Philharmonic Symphony Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor (CBS—T). Primary series for small children. 11:30 a. m.
"Keys to Happiness" (WEAF Chain). Artist recitals, featuring a well-known pianist. 11:30 a. m.
"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.
National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ—T). Agricultural information from Washington and Chicago. 12:30.
Foreign Policy Association Luncheon (WEAF—T). 1:45.
Lillian Buchman, soprano (CBS—T). Columbia Artist Recital. 2.
"Around the Unwritten Chapter in History" (CBS—T). Cosmo Hamilton, author, in Democratic Club forum. 3:15.
The Four Clubmen, male quartet (CBS—T). 3.
"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestral period from Chicago. 3:30.
Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Songs and humor. 4.
"Classic Gems" (WEAF Chain). 4.
Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 4.
Anthony Linden, flutist; concert orchestra, Charles Hart, conductor (WJZ—T). "Pacific Feature Hour" from San Francisco. 4:15.
"Spanish Serenade" (CBS—T). Characteristic period by Vincent Sorey and his orchestra. 4:45.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 1

Soloists and Orchestra

Concert Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; soloist (WEAF—T). 7:30.
Maurice Chevalier; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 8:30. Irving Kennedy, quartet and orchestra, NBC Pacific. 8.
Kathleen Stewart, pianist; Everett Marshall, baritone; concert orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor (WEAF—T). Bizet, Debussy, Chopin in one group, Saint-Saëns concerto movement. Miss Stewart; "Evening Star" aria and ballads, Mr. Marshall. 9:15.

Orchestral

Roxy Symphony Concert, Erno Rapee, conductor (WEAF—T and WJZ—T). "Dollar Symphony Concert." 11:30 a. m.
New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor (CBS—T). From Metropolitan Opera House. 3.
Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest (CBS—T). 9:30.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Standard classics. 10:30.
St. Louis Symphony Orchestra (KMOX). 5.

Chamber Music

London String Quartet (WJZ Chain). Library of Congress Musical. 2.
Woodwind ensemble (WJZ Chain). "Sparklets" period. 4.

Vocal

"Musical Crusaders" (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). Last program by mixed group. A visit to Germany. 4:15
Mixed quartet (Enna Jettick—WJZ—T). 8.
Male quartet (WJZ—T). 11:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Harbor Lights (WJZ—T). Sea stories. 7.
Robert Isham Randolph, speaker; magazine stories; orchestra (WJZ—T). 8:15.
"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF—T). 10:45

Recitals

Charles Hackett, tenor (WEAF Chain). 3:30.

Characteristic Music

"Echoes of the Orient" (WJZ—T). Native melodies by string ensemble directed by Sven von Halberg. 2:45.
"Around the Samovar" (CBS—T). Balalaika ensemble and Russian soloists. 10:30.

Talks

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence. 9.
"World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons" (WJZ Chain). 9:30.

International Broadcast

"An Englishwoman Looks at America" (CBS—T). Miss Ellen Wilkinson, "mighty atom" of the House of Commons, speaking from London. 12:30.

VOLUME

Alone, volume means little. A circus barker could out-shout Caruso yet gain neither fame nor fortune. Likewise with your radio set: it's quality, not mere quantity, that spells genuine entertainment. If you would equip your set with proper vocal cords, re-tube with fresh, certified 1931

de Forest AUDIONS
RADIO TUBES
Standard for 25 Years

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 1

BOSTON—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WBZA and WBZ, 990kc-303m.

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WFBN, 1360kc-220m.

BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WCAO, 890kc-205m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 6, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Theatrical rental studio, established 20 years, never losing year; gross $30,000; profit $12,000; $10,000 cash wanted; $20,000 full price; $11,000 net profit 1930; sacrificing, owner retiring. BRADLEY, 139 West 19th St., New York City.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

RARE TROPICAL FRUITS
Red Blushed Blood Oranges, luscious as all; pink blushed Grapefruit, mildest possible; Alligator Pears or Avocados; all $4.50; box f.o.b. Central Florida; prepaid $1.00 extra. F. M. ELLIS, Griffin, Ga.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, $28 FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT
Take orders, famous Janalene dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; commission basis; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-7, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The Maples
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A home with surroundings quiet and harmonious, where guests may have experienced care if needed, or come for rest and study. (Under management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter for the past 13 years.). State Maternity License. 15 Mason Terrace. Regent 1090. Asp. 0419.

PRINTING

PRINTED STATIONERY $1.00; 200 sheets 8"x11" and 100 envelopes, fine quality, neatly printed with your name and address. Send $1.00. WINSLOW PRESS, Winchester, Massachusetts.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN OF DIGNITY
Old established firm of designers of women's gowns is opening several new territories in various parts of country, and requires for each a woman of high calibre and ability, capable of meeting clients in their own homes by appointment only. Knowledge of dressmaking helpful, but not necessary. Car essential. Business experience desirable. Drawing account and commission. MARY CUMMINGS, Louisville, Ky.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Man with 20 years' experience in engineering, construction, office and field, mining, metallurgical, hydraulic, also in accounting and supervision, technical education, desires position; go anywhere. Box 8-34, Suite 1103, 626 Market Street.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by local advertising representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Canada Sees Wealth in Wastage of Gas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Of vital interest to Canada is the announcement from Ottawa that the National Research Council foresees a probability of utilizing the colossal wastage of natural gas in the Turner Valley in southern Alberta by converting this gas into industrial alcohol. At the recent meeting of the Research Council held in Edmonton, the committee placed this wastage of gas in the Turner Valley at a conservative estimate of 400,000,000 cubic feet per day.

This latest announcement states that Dr. A. Cambron, senior chemist of the council, has devised a process whereby the waste gas can be readily converted into another gas known as ethylene, from which it is an easy matter to manufacture industrial alcohol. The report states that if only the stabilizer gases were used in the process, it is estimated that in their liquid form the amount of these available would total 1,200,000 gallons a month.

The Research Council states that if the process proves feasible for utilizing the waste gas, the operating cost, excluding overhead and any charges made for the now waste gas required, would not cost more than 25 cents a gallon.

TAXI OWNERS STRIKE

MADRID, Feb. 25 (AP)—A lockout of taxi drivers by the owners, in protest at refusal of the Government to allow them to increase their rates, began here today with about 2700 taxis idle. There were not more than 100 vehicles available for hire on the streets of the capital.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC, Interior decoration talk.
5:45 Limerick program.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:15 "Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother Harmonica Symphony; Radio Rascals.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 NBC, "Spotlights in Drama and Literature," Montrose J. Moses.
7:15 Editorial News Review.
7:30 "Buddy and Blake" sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Raymond Knight; Harry Reser's Eskimos.
9:30 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird; soloist; orchestra.
9:45 Orchestra and soloists.
10:00 Earle Nelson and John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Theater of the Air; Vivienne Segal, Belle Baker, Baby Rose Marie.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (960kc-360m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, East Indian music; dance orchestras.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Sport Review.
6:15 Daniels and Sinatra, piano duo.
6:30 Schoolhouse sketch.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas. Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; male trio.
8:00 NBC, Bernice Claire, guest soloist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
8:30 Popular orchestra and soloists.
8:45 NBC, Arthur Murray's Dancing Class.
9:00 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; dance orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Irvin S. Cobb, guest speaker; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Winston Sharples, pianist.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Around the Corner."
5:45 Papular program; time.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 Joe Cook Program.
6:30 Orchestral program.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 "Truant Waves"; organ, cello, violins.
7:45 "Books and Authors," Edwin F. Edgett.
8:00 Recorded popular program.
8:15 Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Lillian Tais, soprano; sketches; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Magazine sketches.
10:00 New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor.
10:30 CBS, "Nit Wit Hour"; sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (526kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; temperature.
6:20 Organ recital; weather; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Keys to Happiness"; Fay Foster, composer; Katharine Bacon, pianist; Elisabeth Lennox, contralto.
12:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, "Chicago Serenade."
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

College Group Activities Urged

College students living at home need more than is yet realized "the beneficial influences of group life, such as personal contact with professors and the acquiring of 'social accustomedness' which tends toward poise and culture."

Lucy J. Franklin, dean of Boston University women, made this statement in recommending a new course of study for students in large urban universities. Dean Franklin is chairman of the special committee from the National Association of Deans which has been studying thoroughly the problem of suburban students who commute daily to classes.

Reporting on the proposed course, the committee said that its aim will be "to acquaint the student with the ideas of old writers on group living and ideal human relationships, with changing social and political conditions, to help him see modern life in perspective, and to help him come to terms with his environment to give him a philosophy of life, to perfect him in the art of modern human relationships, and to establish a high standard of group living and thinking."

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Aberdeen district, just off Commonwealth Ave.—Newly furnished suites of five rooms and bath. Frigidaire; convenient to schools, churches, stores and cars. Call Stadium (evenings) 5186, Kenmore 6133.

BOSTON—3-room apartment, unfurnished, attractive, spacious, overlooking Fenway. Apply 19 Audubon Rd., Suite 31, or Janitor.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—466 9th St.—Furnished apartment to rent or share, 6 rooms, southern exposure. Phone evenings, South 2-6880 (Alinquish).

MELROSE, MASS.—For one or two adults who want a warm, sunshiny, attractive apartment; heat and light furnished; refined neighborhood; near Christian Science church. 84 Linden Rd. Telephone Melrose 3440-W.

N. Y. C., W. 72d (Riverside Drive)—Unfurnished apartment, 4 rooms, large bedrooms; southern exposure, extra lavatory. Virginia 7-4187 (evenings).

SUBLET—Real sacrifice, two large outside rooms facing street, private bath, shower, lady's own furniture, full hotel service; can be seen at any time; accommodates three or four adults. Call Schuyler 1800 all day, ask for Mrs. Nathan's apartment, or write Renting Agent, Hotel Greystone, 91st Street and Broadway, New York City.

The Ambassador
1737 Cambridge Street
Near Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass.

UNFURNISHED DINETTE AND KITCHENETTE SUITES
1-room, $60 to $65 a month; 2-room, $80 to $95; 3-room, $110 to $120.

SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH
and inner door beds, $50 a month.

Also furnished rooms and suites with rates on application for either transient or permanent guests.

Grille Spacious Lobby Elevator Service

R. W. SEYMOUR, Manager
Formerly of Hotel Statler

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PARK AUTO RENTING CO.
172 EAST 73RD STREET, N. Y. CITY
Tel. BUTterfield 8-5370
PACKARDS . . hour, day, week, month.
Courteous liveried chauffeurs.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HARMONY COTTAGE invites children to share a home of cultured environment, training in manners, corrective English; private or public school in proximity; country and shore; 46 minutes from New York City; $50 monthly (all year). MRS. ALICE H. B. COLEBOURNE, 28 Brower Ave., Woodmere, L. I. 71J Franklin 469.

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; 35 acres; playground; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 217.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

FOR QUALITY CONSTRUCTION CALL
A. J. MOORE
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Office 9 Fletcher Rd., Woburn. Tel. Woburn 1675. Shop 18 Union St., Woburn, Mass.
We Aim to Satisfy

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION
Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

PRIVATE driving lessons on your own car, or car furnished. O. L. DYER, 75 Exchange St., Lynn. Brookers Sist. or 6 Grove St., Reading 0952.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
120 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 911 Cort. 2343

LOUISE C. RAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2-3080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co., business opportunities for men and women. 103 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 9835.

FURNITURE

PRIVATE sale of furniture used only in home of practitioner; desk, chairs, tables, rugs, etc.; shown by appointment. T-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

NIGHT operator (man) for telephone switchboard near Boston; must have moderate knowledge of bookkeeping; Christian Scientist preferred; state experience, age and schooling, and name of references. Box 8-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT homes for those needing care; maternity cases a specialty. MRS. CLARA E. RUSSELL, 418 Walnut Street, Manchester, N. H. Tel. 6115.

PLEASANT, quiet home for those needing rest or attention. SADIE J. MORSE, 58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 8819.

INSTRUCTION

BEAUTY CULTURE
The New Way—A Profitable Profession
Every Branch of Beauty Culture
Permanent Waving, Water Waving, Marcelling, Manicuring, Facial Massage, Cosmetic Art and Salesmanship taught under the personal supervision of Lucille Buhl, Director, and authority on beauty. Her new professional method prepares you for the best paying positions. Employment Service free. Call for interview or write for free booklet.
MODERN BEAUTY ACADEMY
11 WEST 42ND STREET, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 20 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO. N Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave. Boston Asp 2907, Unl. 3799-W.

OFFICES WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Part time in practitioner's office. Box K-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd St.—Desirable practitioner's office, southern exposure, 3 afternoons. Address Suite 1035. Tel. Longacre 4326, afternoons.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

DECORATIVE and plain painting; newest wall textures and paperhanging. PAUL PHILIPOFF CO., 71 Chestnut St., Boston. Phone shop, HAY. 1469. Phone residence, COM. 3790.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY
F. J. SWENSON
830 Audubon Avenue, New York City
TEL. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS 7415

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; work of all kinds, reasonable; good service. CALL PRINTING COMPANY, 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 4-8147.

Local Classified

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artists and retired convalescent for study and recreation. Rambler cabins and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 12.

The Addington
A select home; large, airy rooms, some with private bath; large room suitable for studio; all conveniences; garage; good meals and service. Regent 2830, 154 Winthrop Road, Brookline, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING
MARCUS ROOT, 2087 44th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

REAL ESTATE

ASHEVILLE ESTATE—Sale or lease handsome 8-acre estate, west slope Sunset Mt., fronting on Mason Ave.; modern mansion, 17 rooms, 4 baths, 2 lavatories; 2 screened sun porches, hot water heat, 4 open fireplaces; two 4-room cottages, conveniences, double garage. 100-foot greenhouses; grounds developed with imported trees, shrubs, etc.; exclusive locality; brokers invited. Mrs. W. H. GRAY, Gray Court, Asheville, N. C.

FOR SALE, Westfield, New Jersey, North Side—Modern seven-room house, two baths; double garage; $13,000; houses and apartments for rent, $65.00 to $200.00. IRENE M. DANIELS, 315 Mort Street. Tel. Westfield 2-1632.

GREYSTONE BEACH
MARBLEHEAD
OCEAN front homesites, for year round, or summer, in exclusive, carefully restricted community with private bathing beach, private park, private roads, and opposite the world-famous yacht race course. Properly located on Atlantic Avenue between Clifton and Devereaux Stations.
STERLING REALTY CO.
BOSTON OFFICE, 80 FEDERAL STREET

NEWTON $13,500
BRICK—ENGLISH TYPE—2 BATHS
Here's a buy! Excellent location, surrounded by $20,000 to $30,000 homes; maid's room and bath on first floor—3 dandy chambers and bath with shower on 2nd; 2-car garage, oil heat; was $15,500—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
SEE US FIRST!
JOHN T. BURNS & SONS, Inc.
Newton North 0570—5980
Centre Newton 1680
242 Commonwealth Av., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

SMALL FARM—10 acres land; good location; 8 miles from Brockton; 8 rooms and bath, screened porch; oil heater in range; modern and convenient; moving out of State; price low. (Owner) MRS. GILMAN, 98 University Rd., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Beacon 4236.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, 519 West 123rd—Newly decorated large, small rooms, $11 to $18 including excellent home cooked meals; pleasant social surroundings; children taken.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

CULTURED woman wishes room and board in New York City in exchange for care of business woman's apartment and preparation of breakfast; small remuneration. Box 8-10, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select home $7.00 up
504 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 2-9549

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Double and single rooms; quiet home; running water in rooms; moderate price. 34 S. Delaware Ave.

BOSTON, 68 Gainsboro St., Suite 1—Desirable rooms, homelike, clean; suitable permanent or transient; reasonable. COMmonwealth 8177.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sunny front room near bath; 2 blocks Beverly Station, B. M. T. subway; $8 weekly; business woman preferred. Tel. Buckminster 2-2036.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—In large, well-located apartment, sunny bedroom adjoining separate bath, may be had furnished or unfurnished; breakfast if desired; Christian Scientists in business preferred. Jamaica 0732.

N. Y. C., 70th (Broadway)—Large, sunny double-single, lavatory, elevator, immaculate; congenial home; breakfast optional; reasonable; references. Endicott 2-9461.

NEW YORK CITY, 26 Beekman Place—Charmingly furnished single room in private apartment. Telephone Plaza 3-2853. Rates.

NEW YORK CITY; West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7-7397.

N. Y. C. 522 West End Ave.—Furnished comfortable room, private bath, in apartment, private entrance; gentleman only. Trafalgar 7-3069.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive single for discriminating business person; quiet, sunny, comfort; inexpensive. Caledonia 5-0984.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 4d—Large sunny single bedroom, conveniently located; kitchen privileges. Cathedral 8-8085.

NEW YORK CITY—Large outside sunny furnished room, cooking privileges; high class house. ELLIS. 331 W. 101st. Academy 2912.

N. Y. C., 235 W. 103rd (Broadway)—Front room, private bath; outside single, running water, subway corner, elevator. Apt. 7-C.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—First floor apartment with owner, 1 or 2 rooms, oil heat, kitchen privileges, continuous hot water. Som. 7130 evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AVAILABLE now for organization or individual, man 35, 15 years' investment banking field; last services as treasurer-cashier large New York investment house; thorough experience in minor or executive control, all securities, cash, accounting, loans or personnel; seeks opportunity to render responsible, trustworthy and experienced service. Box M-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION—Cultured, wide experience, good reader, cook, typist. Box B-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EDUCATED young woman, experienced, references, as attendant companion, governess; German, some French, sewing; Christian Scientist preferred. Box H-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman experienced sales, stenographer, some bookkeeping, business knowledge. Box W-12, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STUDIOS TO LET

The Vanderbilt Studios
of New York
MABEL DUBLE-SCHEELE, Proprietor
13-15 East 38th Street
Resident, non-resident studios, with or without bath. Large, teaching studios with bath $70 up, also rooms without bath $40 up. Piano studios rented by the hour. Telephones Lexington

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

DOW RADIO CO. INC.
239 HARVARD ST. BROOKLINE at COOLIDGE CORNER
GENERAL MOTORS RADIO
OUR USUAL SERVICE REPAIRS INSTALLATIONS ON ALL RADIOS
ASp. 4028

In Brookline *It's*
REY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect. Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 HARVARD ST. Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

HEAT with Anthracite
DELIVERIES ANYWHERE IN GREATER BOSTON
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
HIGHLAND COAL CO.
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1375 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE COR.
Tel. ASPinwall 0621—0622

CAMBRIDGE

RADIO
Sets and Service
CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC CO.
37A Brattle St. Cambridge, Tel. Univ. 1169
75 Newbury St. Boston, Tel. Com. 0365
Watch Dirt Disappear

Cleaning with Rex-O is far easier than soap and water methods. Rex-O quickly dissolves and removes dirt on woodwork, linoleum, tile, hardwood floors, automobiles. Brightens carpets, rugs and upholstered furniture. Removes ink and grease spots—leaves no ring. A fine waterless hand cleaner to carry in your car.
Frank P. Merrill Company
1673 MASS. AVE. Univ. 5600

Daley's Inc.
Next Door to Theatre
HARVARD SQUARE
Univ. 1420
Pharmacy
Agency for
YARDLEY MORNAY, MARIE EARLE, GUERLAIN, VIVARAY—TOILET ARTICLES

Brattle Square Florists
29 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 10116
Members F. T. D.
FLOWERS for ALL OCCASIONS
Gomati Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
27 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 4189

Ford
NEW CARS
USED CARS
LIVE SERVICE
Cambridge Authorized Dealer
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS AVENUE HARVARD SQUARE

Westinghouse Toasters
Waffle-Irons
Percolators
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
58 BRATTLE ST. Tel. Univ. 3760

NEW HITING REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
HARVARD SQ. PORTER 1380
1374 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

CAMBRIDGE TRUST CO.
GENERAL BANKING & TRUST SERVICE
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVENUE, NORTH CAMBRIDGE

Perfection Heaters and Wicks
and SUN BOWLS

CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.
699 MASS. AVE. Univ. 6136

Books, Stationery, House Furnishings, Men's Furnishings, and Clothing
Harvard Coöperative Society
(Harvard Square)

Colburn Jeweler
Watch, Clock, Jewelry, Repairing
DIAMONDS RESET
10 BOYLSTON STREET, HARVARD SQUARE

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

Foods that Excel
EDWIN R. SAGE Co.
FREE DELIVERY—PORTER 2200
Exclusive Haberdashery
at
The HARVARDASHERY
HARVARD SQUARE

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in
Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, Walpole, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, West Roxbury

FITCHBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

NICHOLS & FROST, Inc.
WHO WANTS SHINEY LEGS!
Shiny legs tell the world you're still wearing Old Fashioned Stockings that look out of place with your up-to-date clothes—all the new fabrics are smartest when dull—
"ROGRAIN" Silk Stockings are the New Dull Finish. They are a Fashion—Not a Fad
$1.95 Pair
Yes—WE SELL
Heinz Products—Gerber's Strained Vegetables—Clapp's Baby Foods—Ivory Salt—Postum—Friend's Beans—Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soup and other popular products.
BROCKELMAN'S MARKETS
Fitchburg, Lowell, Nashua, Gardner, Leominister, Clinton and Worcester.

(Gay Personality) HATS
Smartly Different at $2.95
Seldom found at this price
All the wanted colors in every head size
ROYAL HAT SHOP
349 MAIN STREET

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
800 MAIN STREET Phone 1410

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

LESURE
the
FLORIST
Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association
5 Putnam Street Phone 848-W

Exclusive Agents for Irving Drew's
ARCH REST SHOE
Sizes 2½ to 10—Widths AAA to EE
GEORGE BROS.
386 Main Street, Corner Mill

RITTER *for Flowers*
Plants and Cut Flowers for All Occasions
219 MAIN STREET Tel. 415

GRUENER'S HARDWARE
Valspar Finishes
85 MAIN STREET

Wilson Tire Co., Inc.
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Sales and Service
Batteries and Battery Service
GAS and OIL
MORAN SQUARE Tel 2575

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
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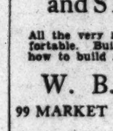

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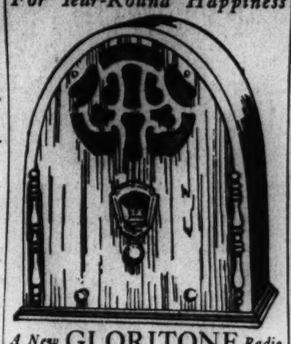

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: JULIANA H. EWING.

Where: England.

When: 1841-1885.

Why famous: An English writer of children's books. The daughter of a Yorkshire clergyman, named the Rev. Alfred Gatty, she grew up in a large family of brothers and sisters. In a biography of Julians, written years later by one of her sisters, appears a charming picture of family life in the rural parish of Eccleafield. Whether in the large indoor nursery or outdoors in the spacious garden, it was "Julie" invariably who led the play. As her sister has expressed it, Julie was "at once the projector and manager of all our nursery doings"—whether games or stories or theatricals in which Julie loved to act. The stories she told were, however, always matter of chief importance.

Everyone stood back and allowed "Julie" to have the floor where stories were concerned. Hour after hour she held her youthful audience enthralled. Sometimes her own active imagination furnished the plot; sometimes her tales were obviously influenced by the works of her favorite authors, such as Grimm, Andersen and Bechstein. Now and then a talented brother would set some of Juliana's stories and plays to music. To some extent, Mrs. Ewing put into her stories people and incidents which were familiar to her; the family did occasionally catch fleeting glimpses of themselves, though never were actual portraits of them drawn.

Almost all Mrs. Ewing's writings first appeared in a periodical, called Aunt Judy's Magazine, which Mrs. Gatty, Juliana's mother, founded in 1866. During the next year Juliana was married to a Maj. Alexander Ewing, who, though a military man, chanced also to be the author of the well-known hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden." In her new life, though its setting shifted to many unusual parts of the old world and the new, Mrs. Ewing continued to write her delightful stories for children. "Jackanapes" is of course the most liked; far and away the best of her military stories, it has become a veritable children's classic. Mrs. Ewing's writing is always simple, its substance matter wholesome and replete with a quiet humor. Children of other days have rejoiced in her stories; children of today might well do the same.

A Word a Day

Ergophile

This is perhaps the newest word in the language, too new even to be in your dictionary, but it fills a long-felt need and has met instant acclaim. According to press accounts, it was approved by the National Puzzlers' League, and is to be submitted to all publishers of dictionaries for inclusion in future editions.

It was coined by combining the Greek ἔργον (ergon), "work," and φίλος (philos), "lover." An "ergophile," therefore, is one who loves his work. Truly, a noble word!

Er'-go-phile is to be accented on the first syllable; sound e as u in urn, o as in obey, i as in ice.

"Who among us would not be proud to be known as an 'ergophile'?"

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

In Lighter Vein

Reversing the System

"'Ow did that new cabin boy git along this last trip?"

"Clumsy young 'un—'e broke all the saucers an' we 'ad to drink out o' cups!"—*Humorist.*

Rural Architecture

"I'm going to move out in the country and have some rustic furniture on my lawn."

"What kind?"

"Coupla gasoline pumps and a hot-dog stand."—*Chicago Daily News.*

His Profession

The speaker was a brilliant orator, and the audience gave him proper attention, except for one man in the crowd, who made things bad both for the speaker and the listeners, by shouting out, "Liar! Liar!"

After about a dozen repetitions of this, the orator paused and, pointing to the tormentor, said: "If the gentleman who persists in his remarks will be good enough to tell us his name, instead of merely shouting out his profession, I am sure we will be glad to make his acquaintance."—*American Mutual Magazine.*

A Quotation for Today

MANY victories are won by men who keep on a few moments longer. — THEODORE VAIL.

"I Record, only the Sunny Hours"

The 'Gobs' Give a Party

Los Angeles

THE sailors on one of the battleships in Los Angeles Harbor gave a Christmas party this year. It is not unusual for officers to give parties, but on this occasion it was the men who were hosts, and every "gob" on the ship had a share in it.

Their guests were the children of the unemployed men in the little city of Wilmington, in the harbor oil district, where, because of the lowering of production, many men have been thrown out of work.

The children were taken on board ship which would have been fun enough, if there were nothing more; but there was a great deal more. First, there was a big dinner, then a joyous Christmas tree with candy and tops; and, beside all that, each child was given warm clothing—pants for the boys, dresses for the girls, and sweaters for everybody. So bent were these young sailors upon doing everything in proper form, that a landsman was delegated to find the children, get their names and measurements in order to have no misfit clothing.

The Children's Corner

"As Others See Us"

"OH, I don't know," said Ernest, in answer to Mother's question about the new boy in school called Chubby, "he's some kind of a foreigner. He talks queerly, anyhow. When he does talk! All the children at school make fun—"

"Why?" said Mother.

"Because he can't talk the way we do—and he doesn't understand us—and gets things all mixed up—and—"

"Can you understand everything that is said to you?" asked Mother, with a little twinkle—"everything that I say, for instance?"

"Of course!" Ernest's big blue eyes were twinkling, too, now, as he looked at Mother. "If I don't, I ask what the word means—"

"Oh," said Mother, "do you!"

She went to the book shelves and drew out a tiny little leather book, and looked in it a few moments. Then she said, "Please listen, Ernest, and tell me what I am saying. It is something you know by heart."

Ernest listened, stared at Mother. And then he laughed.

How changed her voice sounded! But she wasn't laughing, he suddenly noticed. And her voice sounded like—like—why, what did it make him think of?

"You sound as if you were reading the Bible to us," said Seeley, suddenly, "your voice does, but the words are funny."

"I was reading the twenty-third Psalm," said Mother, very quietly, without any smily look in her eyes, "the twenty-third Psalm in French, as I learned it years ago—in the war."

"Read it again," said Ernest, eagerly. "Real slow."

Both boys listened "hard" and looked thoughtful. Mother talked a little longer to them—but in English.

The next day the boys came home, all excited!

"Oh, Mother, Miss Williams showed us pictures today on a big sheet with a machine. It was all dark except the machine. And she told us stories about the pictures—" Seeley stopped to drink some milk.

"And, oh, Mother! Miss Williams said she was a foreigner from the time she left here until she got back to school. All the time she was in Europe she was a foreigner—" Ernest could talk faster than Seeley, so he told most of the day's happenings—all about the "big boat," and the little boys in the school in France, and the children in the school in England, and the way she dropped down into England from the clouds in a big airplane—and oh, ever so many things!

"Were the people over there nice to Miss Williams?" asked Mother, with a little smile. "She doesn't speak French—or German—or Dutch—or any of the languages, you say, except Welsh, that the people spoke in the 11 countries she visited. Was she happy over there?"

"Oh, yes! Everybody helped her. Once she got lost and everybody she met helped her find her hotel again, and she couldn't understand anything they said except the name of her hotel, and that was all they could understand of what she said!" Ernest spoke very fast and eagerly.

"Miss Williams said it was very queer to be a foreigner and that she never realized before how the children of Europe must feel when their daddies and mothers bring them to America and put them in our schools. She said that she is always going to be very, very kind to everyone she finds who doesn't speak English as a mother tongue, because that way she can pay back all the people who were kind to her." Seeley spoke slower but he sounded just like Miss Williams as he remembered her talk that morning.

"And Mother, what do you think? Chubby didn't say a thing until there was a picture of—oh, what was that place?—well, some place in Europe with a long name—and when he saw that picture he stood up and held out his arms, like you do to us sometimes—and said something we couldn't understand—and then he started to cry."

"And that was where he used to live," said Seeley, slowly, "and he wished he was back there because he wasn't happy here . . . and Second Grade was sorry—and Miss Williams hugged him and let him put the picture-slides in the machine and help—and she asked him to tell us in Dutch—that's what he is—about the pictures of Holland."

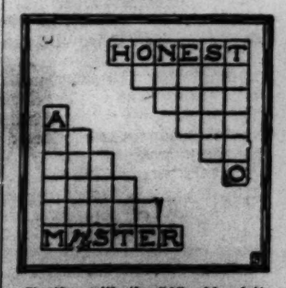
"And he did—and he laughed—and we laughed—and we didn't know what he was talking about, but we didn't care." Ernest chimed in. "But we like him anyhow now. And he doesn't seem queer any more—we're all foreigners to him, you know, just like Miss Williams was in his country—"

"And we are all going to help him learn English fast as anything—I can say good-by in Dutch right now! Let's see, what was it? Well, I'll ask him again tomorrow."

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

The Boss was very much excited about something when he came home from school this afternoon—
And he went straight to his mother and talked a blue streak and said something about Jimmie inviting the Boss and me to take a long airplane ride with him—
And she must have said it would be all right because he suddenly grabbed my paws and we danced a jig around the room—
Then the next thing I knew he was telling me I'd have to have a bath and get all slicked up—
But for once I didn't seem to mind it the least bit—Now what do you know about that!

Addition and Subtraction Puzzle



Starting with the "A" add a letter in each set of squares so that reading across they will make proper words, ending with MASTER.

Starting with the word HONEST, subtract a letter in each set of squares so that reaching across they will make proper words, ending with an "O" at the bottom.

You will be obliged to transpose the letters in some instances.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A World Parley to Rescue Silver

A PROPOSAL for a world conference on the silver situation emanating from such an important group as the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate is not likely to pass unnoticed by other nations. From China to Peru the effects of the persistent drop in silver prices, which has not been halted even by the reaching of a historic low level, are becoming more and more apparent.

On the consuming side, China, the one great nation remaining on a silver standard, finds it increasingly difficult to buy foreign goods because it has to give more in silver for commodities priced in gold currencies. India, another important consumer, is also affected. Though it is on a gold standard, it still uses silver as a store of value, buying the metal for savings in the form of bars and ornaments, whose value is now being progressively whittled down.

On the producing side, Mexico, responsible for nearly half the world output, has been allowed to postpone transfers on its foreign debt because of the falling off in the revenue from its metal exports, in particular of its silver exports; while Peru, another important producer, has applied for an outright moratorium.

Among the special causes accounting for the phenomenal decline in silver prices, a Senate subcommittee gives first place to the policy of the Indian Government in putting India on an effective gold standard in 1927. That policy made surplus many millions of ounces of silver in the Indian currency reserve and attracted millions of silver rupees out of circulation. The Government, which had hitherto been a heavy buyer for coinage purposes, turned seller, disposing of 75,000,000 ounces of the metal up to 1930, or a third of the annual average output.

The Senate subcommittee has done a useful work of diagnosis, but it is not so clear that some of the suggested remedies are equally sound. Although somewhat vaguely, it seems to imply an increase in coinage as a method of alleviating the situation. Frankly, there does not seem much prospect of such a proposal receiving wide consideration. After all, the Western world is moving away from the circulation of hard money, and difficult indeed would be the task of those who would try to restore silver to anything like its pre-war position in our monetary systems.

Not by retracing our economic steps, but by controlling their results, will the silver industry find its best plan of approach. This implies the regulation of selling by the governments which are now competing with the silver industry. The suggestion of a world conference involves such a plan. Already India, through Sir George Schuster, finance member of the Indian Government, has practically promised coöperation. France has agreed not to dump any more of its silver, which it saved when it withdrew its silver coinage from circulation in 1920, and to use some of the metal next year in a reissue of silver coins.

Other governments, faced with the consequences of the silver decline, should certainly not be backward in responding to the overtures. Such a conference as is suggested, if it leads to the control of government selling, would have a very healthy influence on silver prices, especially when stability returns to the general price level.

Two Questions for Motorists

WILL motordom eventually solve the problem of a dearth of parking facilities as it is solving its more acute problem of an inadequate street and highway system? Will it approve the issuance of bonds to be retired by levies upon itself to build parking tunnels under the streets and highways it already has financed?

These questions suggest themselves in connection with a proposal just laid before the City Council of Detroit. That body has been asked to approve an issue of $7,500,000 in bonds to finance construction of four down-town subterranean garages under public buildings and parks. These would provide parking space for from 12,000 to 18,000 vehicles daily. It is estimated that, in addition to being self-maintaining, the enterprise would repay its construction cost in ten years. That, too, at a schedule of rates below those charged in private parking garages!

The idea that motordom must create two planes for itself is not new. Most expressions on the subject, however, have visualized the second plane in the form of the elevated highway, such as Wacker Drive in Chicago.

The elevated highway has its disadvantages. While it has admitted utility, its development with beauty is costly. For another thing, it makes the present plane upon which so much of the world's business is conducted virtually a subterranean passageway.

But the proposal for parking tunnels and underground garages widens the possibilities of a two-plane orbit fer motordom. Instead of two planes, each of which combines the functions of providing storage and mobile areas for traffic, why not an underground plane for storage and a single surface area for movement? In other words, why not submerge immobility and inaction while conducting mobility and action on the surface plane?

Whatever method is followed in providing more space for modern transportation, the motorist probably must foot the bills. Never has he been unwilling to do so when the immediate burden is not too heavy and the economic return satisfactory.

The Detroit proposal gives motordom two questions to think about: Is it willing to solve its parking problem out of its own purse? And what form shall the solution take: supersurface or subsurface?

Add Liquor Dilemmas

A FEW days ago the Monitor discussed editorially some of the numerous dilemmas which the United States would encounter if it should undertake to set up the Henry W. Anderson plan of liquor dispensing in place of national prohibition. That article did not at all exhaust the list of difficulties. Events from day to day suggest others.

In records lately furnished to the Senate by the Wickersham Commission, several labor leaders are quoted as complaining that prohibition, by confining liquor to the home, is demoralizing youth. Similar complaints are familiar in some provinces of Canada where liquor is legally dispensed for use in the home.

But Mr. Anderson's proposal in the Wickersham report was that state liquor sales agencies should make their sales only in original packages, not to be opened within a limited distance of the agency —evidently a regulation to make the drinkers take their wet goods home instead of converting the agency into a saloon—and more recently he said he did not think his system ought to permit the sale of liquor in restaurants and hotels.

Spokesmen of the wets have been loud in their protestations of late that the saloon can never return; yet the saloon was instituted as a "reform" to take drinking out of the home. Which horn of the dilemma, then, will they choose: Will they dispense drink into the home and demoralize the home? Or will they sell it in some equivalent of the saloon and demoralize the community? The plain lesson would seem to be that alcoholic drink is a demoralizing influence wherever used.

Assuming a choice on that point, what will be done with the excess profits which the government-sponsored brewing, distilling and distributing corporations are to turn over to the state and national treasuries under this plan? Members of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment should ponder carefully this part of Mr. Anderson's plan lest it jeopardize their interests.

He proposes that this money should be used for temperance education, general education, crime prevention, public health, housing and other welfare activities. Obviously, if this is done the expected revenues will not go toward the general expenses of government and a reduction in the income taxes. Or if it does go to reduce taxes, where will antialcohol education come in? Either those millionaires whom the association has commiserated over the size of their income tax payments will be left unconsoled, or those "moderationists" who have trusted wet magnanimity to support their cause will be disillusioned.

Whatever its disappointments, national prohibition has gone further toward fulfilling the hopes of its proponents than any one of the proposed substitutes for it seems likely to do.

Opportunities of Architecture

THE Dean of Chester recently said, in an address to the Historical Association, that he looked forward with confidence to the day when cathedrals would be built of steel and glass, interpreting the temper of the present century as the Gothic cathedrals interpreted the temper of the Middle Ages. One may doubt perhaps whether, from one point of view, a mere change in materials is necessary, or, from another, whether it is in itself sufficient, to accomplish the Dean's design; but the remark is of value because it contains a just criticism of modern architecture and a suggestion of better things.

Architecture, like the other arts, is a method of expression; and like them, it makes its greatest achievements, not by reproducing the styles and triumphs of former periods, however splendid these in themselves may be, but by sincerely expressing, in bold and original forms, the thoughts and feelings of the current day.

This is a general truth which is recognized of every art but architecture. The modern English poet does not imitate the Latin sonnets of the Renascence, but writes in the idiom and language of his compatriots. Yet the modern architect, when called upon to construct a cinema or a bank, too often builds a Renascence palace or imitates a Greek temple.

Nevertheless, there are signs that architecture is about to wake out of the sleep that has enveloped it for 150 years or more. Of late London has seen the rise of several buildings of original design, the result of genuine thought and reflection. A hotel on the Strand has made a definite attempt to express its function in modern terms by an extensive use of glass and steel; while, on the other side of the Atlantic, New York, more than any other city in the world, has succeeded in producing in the skyscraper a new and appropriate architectural style.

The Powers and Chinese Extrality

THE time is evidently fast approaching when the United States, Great Britain and Japan, as the three powers chiefly concerned, will have to take a final decision on the question of extrality in China. Dr. C. T. Wang's trenchant remarks to the foreign newspaper correspondents at Shanghai the other day showed clearly that the Nanking Government is going to press its demands for abolition of the privileges now enjoyed by foreigners. At the same time it is not necessary to read into his hint of "measures other than friendly negotiation" a threat of anything more warlike than an embargo on foreign goods.

Historically speaking, extraterritorial privileges came into existence because the Chinese authorities of former days did not consider the foreigner worthy of benefiting by the laws of the Celestial Empire. Today, however, China considers that the continuance of these privileges is a mark of inferiority. Western nations will sympathize with this attitude. But at the same time they can scarcely be expected to abandon their rights until their citizens are assured that their vast mercantile, shipping and other interests will be properly safeguarded in the Chinese courts.

The key position in the negotiations now in progress is of course Shanghai, where British and American property alone runs into hundreds of millions of dollars. Mr. Justice Feetham, the South African judge who played a large part in bringing about a settlement of the boundary dispute between the Irish Free State and Ulster, has been in Shanghai for more than a year, engaged in the task of reporting what should be the position of the Chinese on the foreign-controlled municipality. His report should be available within the next few weeks. On it in large measure depends the whole course of the parleys now in progress between the powers and Nanking. If Judge Feetham can put forward a satisfactory working compromise, agreement on the other foreign settlements in China should present little difficulty.

The Chinese are understood to want the process of transferring the authority to their hands to be completed within two years. It is a brief period. But more fundamental than the question of time is the question of guarantees of fitness to assume responsibility.

Dr. Wang's anxiety for a speedy solution is easy to understand, more particularly as he will be required to report progress to the national conference of the Kuomintang at the beginning of May. No doubt the powers are equally desirous of obtaining a settlement which will commend itself to this gathering of the representatives of the dominant political party in the country.

No doubt, also, the position of the Nanking Government is immeasurably superior to what it was last summer, when the issue of the civil war was still in the balance. But even today in China there are wide areas where the writ of Nanking does not run, and some of these districts are contiguous to the all-important valley of the Yangtse, where the capital itself is situated. It would undoubtedly be easier for the powers to surrender some of their cherished privileges if Nanking could show itself in more complete control of its outlying provinces.

British Films Come Into Their Own

TALKIES have had the unexpected effect of giving new impetus to the British motion picture industry. Whereas film producers in England came to admit during the closing year of the silent films that they were in no position to compete in the open market with the technically excellent and expensively made pictures from Hollywood, the addition of dialogue to the photoplay threw a new factor into the problem.

At the outset it came upon the British motion picture industry like a sudden disaster, for immediately it made valueless a great deal of equipment. British producers started upon the making of talking pictures, less certain than ever of being able to meet the competition on their own ground offered by the American industry which had so quickly geared itself to the new device. But the Government recognized the difficulty of a large and important industry and instituted a quota that insured the home product a hearing. Then unexpected objections to the American talkies began to develop among cinema goers, who found that the imported stories had lost something of their savor since the addition of talk which included so much unfamiliar slang that in some cases the players might as well have been speaking Choctaw.

Thus the British film industry actually received assistance from its competitors, and took new heart with the growing warmth of the reception of the home product. Herbert S. Oakley sets forth startling figures of this growth in an article in the January Fortnightly Review. He states that, whereas in 1927 England imported 8,118,763 linear feet of negative films, in 1929 the total had fallen to 6,688,927 linear feet. During the first nine months of 1930 the figures showed a further drop.

In comment, Mr. Oakley says:

> British production is now in full swing. The American monopoly is broken. Financial methods have been reorganized in the light of lessons learned from the American industry. Production and exhibitions are being linked together by the two leading companies—British International Pictures, Ltd., and Gaumont-British, Ltd.—both of which control large circuits of cinemas, thus insuring them a substantial market for their productions.

It is clear indeed that the British industry has benefited by the instruction of experience. In the United States the largest producing firms have their own circuits to insure an outlet for their product and a means of bargaining with the other circuit owners for their pictures and for the films made by smaller companies. British producers have now placed themselves in the same position of economic defense.

Block booking tends to keep British films out of American circulation. Independent theater owners, in order to insure keeping their houses open continuously, customarily contract for enough pictures from the big producers to fill up all their available time. All film buying in the United States is geared to this block-booking system, so that there is little outlet in the independent theaters for imported pictures. The chain theaters, being producer-controlled, use only American pictures of their own manufacture, or show under an exchange agreement the pictures made by other producers. Nevertheless, as Mr. Oakley says, "It can be confidently asserted that eventually the American cinema-going public will refuse to be debarred from seeing some of the world's greatest artists, and the result will be mutual coöperation and commercial reciprocity." A few English films that have "leaked into" America have been cordially welcomed by audiences, and possibly the demand for pictures of English flavor may justify in some of the larger cities theaters devoted entirely to the showing of British films. A day of opportunity, surely, has come to the British film industry.

Editorial Notes

Sketching a "Ballad of Beautiful Words" in eighteen stanzas such as this,

> Emerald, swallow, tawny, dawn,
> Silvery, starling, lane,
> Radiance, rosary, garland, fawn,
> Pastoral, valley, vane,

a Chicago cartoonist has shown how his art can be diversified by using word pictures.

President Hoover, signing the act providing for six years' advance preparation for public works, evidently thinks the old adage, "Do it now," should carry this amendment, "and be ready also to do it tomorrow."

To dole out jobs would be the ideal solution to the British dole problem.

An Evening in the Longfellow House

Today is the anniversary of the birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. To many men and women who as children went to school in the United States memory recalls this date. The poet was a beloved friend to thousands who knew him only through his writings; and teachers found eager willingness on the part of children and youth to celebrate the 27th of February each year as the day came round

GREAT snowflakes were dropping on an already white world as we went up the broad walk one evening to the house on Brattle Street, Cambridge, in response to an invitation from the present owner of the Longfellow House. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, grandson of the poet, met us in the spacious, friendly hallway and took us into the large room, on the left of the entrance, where Longfellow used to receive his friends—but not before we had been enthralled by the sight of the old clock on the stairs.

"I am going to tell you something of the history of this house before it came into Mr. Longfellow's possession," his grandson commenced, in a voice that was rich, deep and not unlike poetry itself.

"The first owner of the house was Maj. John Vassall, a wealthy young Royalist. When he became of age and inherited the great estate from his father, he built this very colonial house and brought to it his bride, Elizabeth Oliver. Within fifteen years other distinguished families followed the Vassalls until, from being the only fine house on Tory Road—as this road from Boston to Concord, via Charlestown, was then known—all the estates were occupied. During these pre-war days the dignity and comfort of living gave a mellow tone to the then new house. But in the autumn of 1774, on the eve of the American Revolution, the Vassalls, as did other Tory families, finding their house surrounded by revolutionists, fled into Boston.

"The estate was confiscated and after the battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill was used as a hospital for American soldiers and as temporary headquarters for Colonel Glover and his Marblehead regiment. The following year came Gen. George Washington."

When our narrator reached this point his voice showed the feeling that the name of Washington inspired.

* * *

"For ten months General Washington occupied this house as headquarters. He was in command of the Continental Forces raised for the defense of American liberty. Here, during this critical period, at the beginning of the war, he consulted with his generals, Putnam, Ward, Lee and the rest. Here he received the committee from the Continental Congress, headed by Benjamin Franklin. Here he faced moments of despair. When all around him were wrapt in sleep, he was lying awake, trying to figure out ways and means: he was almost without ammunition, but he could not appeal to his generals elsewhere lest the enemy should also know. Here, later in the year, he was joined by his wife, Martha Washington, who came with her relatives, in a coach from Mount Vernon."

Mr. Dana paused a moment and then leaving the more serious side of that period he told us of the great festivity, a Twelfth Night party, given by General and Mrs. Washington, on the anniversary of their wedding. It was not hard to imagine what emotions would underlie the gayety, the grace, the beauty of that night. It was war time—yet, for that one evening Martha Washington was determined that the General and his friends should be gay. So, stately steps were taken to the music of bows and strings; low were the curtseys, brave were the smiles.

After the war the Government sold the house, and later it came into the possession of Dr. Craigie, who at once proceeded to enlarge it by adding the two piazzas on the sides, by lengthening one of the original square rooms into a pretentious banquet hall, and supplying a long entry and ell behind the main structure. The Craigie House was very grand, indeed.

To this house, years later when Mrs. Craigie was reduced to the necessity of taking roomers in order to pay debts left by her husband, came a young man. Evidently he had the air of Harvard, because Mrs. Craigie all but closed the door in his face as she announced that she did not take students. The young man smiled—a smile that never failed to win its way—and explained that he was not a student but a professor at Harvard. This was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, lately come to Cambridge from Bowdoin College. He was admitted to the Craigie House, and his choice of the unoccupied rooms given to him.

"Two years later," Mr. Dana explained, "Mr. Longfellow married Miss Frances Appleton, of Boston, and her father purchased the entire house for them. Now perhaps you would like to see the other rooms. Shall we just cross the hall, into the study?"

* * *

The house is kept as it was when occupied by Mr. Longfellow. Whether it be in the living room, the hall, the study or the library, everything bespeaks the man of letters, the cultured gentleman of leisure, the traveled friend of the great of other lands.

In the study are the portraits of his intimates: Charles Sumner, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Louis Agassiz, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell; on his desk is Coleridge's inkpot; there are busts of Molière, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe. Here, too, is the chair given to him by the school children of America.

The library—a room which in spite of its size, dignity and formality, is warm and rich in color and atmosphere—is not colonial; it is unmistakably foreign. Much of the furniture, including the bookcases which line the walls, was selected by Mr. Longfellow, on his several trips to Europe, mostly from Italy and Brittany.

When our host had led us to the dining room, a surprise awaited us: there presiding at the head of the table was Mrs. Thorp, daughter of the poet. Among the pictures in this hospitable room is the portrait of the three little girls, known to every lover of Longfellow as

> Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra,
> And Edith with golden hair.

Our hostess was the "laughing Allegra" of the poem.

* * *

February 27 was a red letter day to children in America thirty or forty years ago. But not only by those who were children then is Longfellow beloved and honored. Many English and German scholars value the nobility of the man, the purity of the artist, the lyric touch of the writer. Last year, when Gen. Jan Smuts, of South Africa, visited the United States for the first time and was asked what, particularly, he would like to see, he unhesitatingly replied, "The Longfellow House, in Cambridge." One who knows him well said that this hardy soldier not only admires Longfellow's poems, but knows them —in fact, that General Smuts can, and not infrequently does, recite "Evangeline" from beginning to end.

W. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Newspaper Fact and Fiction

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The matter of the rumrunner, the Josephine K., furnishes another illustration of the old practice, "When you have no case, abuse the other side."

Also, unfortunately, many who read the publicity of abuse and falsehood do not see the later presentation of the true facts—the facts usually being given less conspicuous publicity than the falsehoods.

I

NEWS COLUMNS ON JOSEPHINE K., BOSTON PAPERS, JAN. 28 AND 29, 1931:

1. "Charge rum captain was killed by shots outside twelve-mile limit."
2. No warning—"First shot fired from cutter ripped through Canadian vessel."
3. "Patrol boat commander drunk."

II

OFFICIAL BOARD OF INVESTIGATION OF THE CAPTURE OF THE JOSEPHINE K. BY THE COAST GUARD PATROL BOAT NO. 145, WASHINGTON, JAN. 31, 1931:

1. "Within twelve-mile limit."
2. Ample warning:
   (1) "Hoisted ensign, hailed rumrunner."
   (2) "Sounded klaxon repeatedly."
   (3) "Lighted distinguishing flag and fired three blank shots."
   (4) "Fired four solid shots well clear of her."
   (5) Finally—"Sent two solid shots."
3. "Stories of intoxication false."
4. "Boatswain in command commended."

Quincy, Mass. DELCEVARE KING.

Did the Commission Get All the Facts?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Wickersham commission undoubtedly gathered and considered many facts. It is unreasonable to suppose that it obtained all the facts. It is even possible that facts essential to an adequate consideration of the situation were overlooked or omitted. The commission's task was very great, the field of investigation enormous, and the labors of its members were beset by many difficulties.

It has been apparent from the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, and even from pre-prohibition days, that there is always available almost unlimited financial support to movements and organizations seeking to discredit the theory and application of prohibition. It is at least possible that the President's commission has come under the influence of propaganda emanating from such sources. The commissioners have accepted the doctrine of the opponents of prohibition that conditions are unspeakably bad, that thus far prohibition has been a practical failure, and that the only consideration now is the remedying of these defects. In this respect the commission has jumped at conclusions, and its report lacks the tone of optimism which it rightfully should have sounded.

Even in the large cities one need not go very far to find that a large proportion of the population is practically free from contact with the liquor industry, with its concomitants, social and moral. A very large part even of the urban population glean most of their knowledge of the illicit traffic in liquor from press and propagandist rather than from personal contact with it. The areas of any large city where the liquor industry is most prominent were the established centers of the traffic in the saloon era, but then it was not restricted to those areas to the degree that it is today. The very existence of the gangster and racketeer is evidence that extraordinary methods are necessary to market the wares of the moonshiner and smuggler.

But it must be remembered that more than half the people in the United States live in what are classified by the Census Bureau as the rural districts, including small towns. No survey of prohibition enforcement could be adequate which did not give ample consideration to this great section of our population. To learn how this half is faring under prohibition requires going into the towns, villages and hamlets, the rural and farm homes. Very likely none of the members of the commission live in strictly rural communities. If not, it is hardly possible that they can be very familiar with conditions in such communities. Perhaps if they had had as accurate information from this source as they received as to the gangland districts of the cities, their report would have been more accurate and less given to pessimism. And yet it may be recalled that before prohibition the rural community was not free from the saloon with its progeny of drunkenness and vice. It would be very enlightening to the commissioners to go into the homes of the farmer and workingman in the rural communities, the so-called lower classes, to talk with their wives and their merchants.

It is the thing of infrequent occurrence that attracts attention. It is easy to overestimate and exaggerate the importance of any such occurrences. When drunkenness was the order of the day and the traffic in liquor a legalized business, intoxication attracted very little attention. It was just a commonplace. Now, when an isolated case occurs, it is conspicuous, everyone notices it, and then the "wet" earnestly proclaims, "That is what happens under prohibition." That such cases are infrequent, outside the infected districts in the cities, which are probably little different from what they were before prohibition, is proved by the very attention they attract.

Lewistown, Mont. BURTON R. COLE.

Telling the Brighter Side of China's Story

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Coming from a foreign country—China—I have been making a study of the various types of newspapers in the United States. It is natural that I should take particular interest in the news from and about my own homeland. It did not take me long, however, to find that only the darkest sides of Chinese life, in a great degree, are presented to the American public. Many such reports have been personal opinions and guesswork, without any authoritative source of information. The longer I stay here, the more I see the need for a better understanding between China and the United States. And the more I read news about China, the more I am convinced that the statement, "If one didn't read the newspapers, China would be a very pleasant place," made by the Cleveland Plain Dealer, is true.

The editorial stand of The Christian Science Monitor has won for it the highest esteem and respect from the international readers of the world. The editorial in the Monitor, entitled "The Brighter Side of China's Story," referring to the Peking News, issued by Yenching University, Peiping, shows the unbiased presentation which you have shown the West. World peace can only be attained through truthful presentation of facts through the press. What the world needs today are better newspapers, papers with a high standard, papers that are international in scope.

I wish to congratulate you for the work you have done for the people in this country as well as for the intelligent readers in my homeland. The Christian Science Monitor has become the daily paper which I read with great interest and enthusiasm and satisfaction. It is a paper that is reliable and trustworthy, and I will continue to have it as long as it will serve this newspaper era.

Columbia, Mo. DAVID CHI-HSIN LU.

In Criticism of the Farm Marketing Act

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read your editorial of January 16, entitled "The Farm Board So Far," with much interest and a keen appreciation of its fairness and impartiality. I have been especially impressed by the author's fairness to Mr. Hoover.

I do not believe that the American people are as yet fully aware of the far-reaching effects of a policy which is excluding American wheat and flour from the markets of the world, and as yet I have been unable to see the justice of it, especially when it is considered that the world market is the only hope for an exporting country.

Taxpayers of the United States are not averse to taxation for true relief such as may be necessary for the drought-stricken areas, but sooner or later there is going to be a real awakening to the folly of taxation to the extent of millions of dollars which affords no relief. In this locality a very large percentage of our unemployment and depression is traceable to this artificial and political travesty. Not only is the experiment economically unsound, but it also threatens to disrupt our international relations, for we already have evidence of European nations adopting retaliatory measures.

The fact is that the agricultural marketing act is not a measure that conduces to the welfare of the country.

Portland, Ore. FRED. C. HOBLE.